

THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. X Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 16, 1908.

One Dollar a year.

No. 3

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Great Corn Yield—Soldiers Kill Hundreds—Great Forest Fires—Dr. Mullins Re-elected—Freight Traffic Improves.

GREAT CORN YIELD:—There is an enormous corn yield in sight this season. The government's report shows an area exceeding 100,000,000 acres comprising the realms of growing corn. Despite the unfavorable weather early in the spring a larger yield than last year is predicted by the government's vast army of correspondents.

SOLDIERS KILL HUNDREDS:—Hundreds of men women and children were killed in a merciless slaughter by the Cossacks in Tabriz on the Black Sea, July 9. A bread famine was the cause, thousands of the citizens of the stricken city early in the day began a bread raid in the streets. The soldiers not realizing that they were actuated by starvation to make raids for food, made charges upon them, killing a large number.

GREAT FOREST FIRES:—Serious forest fires raged last week in various sections of Maine and much property is destroyed by the flames. The woods are dry from lack of rain and all efforts to check them seemed fruitless. At some places the fire line is five miles long and thousands of acres of land have been burned over.

DR. MULLINS RE-ELECTED:—The Rev. E. Y. Mullins, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., was re-elected President of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union at last Friday's session of the annual convention in Cleveland, Ohio.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC IMPROVES:—The situation with regard to idle freight cars is improving. Railroad men are of the opinion that the outlook is growing better. An increase in freight traffic has appeared as a consequence of important changes which have been made in the method of handling and transporting fruits from the South. All railroads still have a great number of empty cars standing idle on sidings but many of them are being called back to work.

FAMINE EXPECTED:—There is liable to be a famine in Russia this winter as two thirds of the wheat crop are a failure in eighteen provinces. Two and one half million acres of land have not been seeded. Warm weather in June and an abundance of rain have somewhat improved the prospect of spring wheat in many districts.

ANNA GOULD:—By means of a double ceremony Mme. Anna Gould became Princess De Sagan, July 7. George Gould, nor any of his family were present. The Gould weddings are so numerous and uncertain that George cannot stop his business to attend. The wedding could not be called spectacular for they drove up to the Strand registry in London, rushed into the building and were soon united by the ceremony of the French Protestant church.

BOSTON HARBOR BURNED:—A fire believed to have been caused by a locomotive spark and fanned by a brisk northwest wind swept nearly a quarter of a mile of East Boston harbor causing a loss of nearly \$1,500,000. Four piers, three warehouses and a big elevator containing thirty thousand bushels of grain were destroyed. Two persons are reported missing and it is thought they have perished in the flames.

REBELS AND SAVAGES:—All

has been quiet on the Mexican border recently but it is very strongly suspected that the rebels and bloodthirsty Yaqui Indians will unite to overthrow Diaz. Many arrests have been made and the jails are pretty full. They are making arrests on the slightest pretence. Letters have been found written from revolutionary headquarters and also a list of the names of all the contributors to the cause. Federal troops are being hurried in all directions along the frontier and it is hoped that their presence will keep down the impending crisis. It was thought all struggles would cease since their struggle along the Texas border was not successful.

WORLD'S COMBINE:—The Iron and Steel Trades Journal announces the most gigantic industrial combination the world has ever known. The combine will be a menace to British trade which is not included in the trust. The concern will control 35,000,000 tons of steel annually. The four nations that are consolidating are United States 23,000,000 tons, Belgium 1,250,000 tons, Russia 2,000,000 tons and Germany 31,000,000 tons.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

NEW CASHIER

Mr. Stephens Takes Place in Berea Bank & Trust Co.—Official Statement Regarding Change.

The Citizen is glad to present to its readers this week an excellent likeness of Mr. James W. Stephens, the newly elected cashier of the Berea Bank and Trust Co. Mr. Stephens



JAMES W. STEPHENS
Cashier Berea Bank & Trust Company

is rapidly taking over the duties of his new position, and his pleasant face can be seen any day over the counter of the bank.

The selection of Mr. Stephens seems to have met with universal approval. He has long been recognized as one of the most progressive, able and trustworthy citizens of Berea, and has made a large place for himself in the hearts and confidence of the town.

Mr. Stephens was forty years old on the day of his election to his new office. He was born in Rockcastle County, and when a young man entered the service of the L. & N. He came to Berea as station agent in 1893, and held that place for ten years. Since that time he has been in business for himself here, and has made a snug living out of the coal, ice and tie business. He is planning now, however, to either sell or rent his business, and to devote his whole time to the work and interest of the bank.

The hurried note which The Citizen was able to publish last week regarding the selection of a cashier was so incomplete that several people seem to have received wrong impressions from it, and we are glad to publish the following official statement:

To correct any possible false impression among the friends of Mr. E. F. Coyle as well as the friends and patrons of the Berea Bank & Trust Co., we feel that it is proper and right to make the following statement of facts. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank, Thursday, July 2nd, called for the purpose of electing a bank cashier to succeed Mr. W. H. Porter, who resigned the position April first to become effective June first. After discussing the availability of two or three men, Mr. E. F. Coyle was unanimously elected to the position.

After the selection was made, the question of Mr. Coyle's disposition of his other business interests was raised by some of the Directors who were under the impression that anyone who should be elected as cashier was not to have any outside business connections.

When this view of the case was considered, Mr. Coyle presented a statement to the Directors refusing to accept the position, rather than that anything should stand in the way of his coming to the Bank in a way that would be entirely satisfactory to all the members of the Board of Directors.

J. J. Moore, Pres.

Berea, Ky., July 7, 1908.

To the Board of Directors,

Berea Bank & Trust Co.:—

Owing to the fact that there are some of the directors who are opposed to the cashier holding other business connections, I wish to make the statement that I absolutely refuse to accept the position of cashier to which you have been kind enough to elect me.

I would not under any consideration accept a position of the kind without the hearty approval of every member of the board of directors.

Respectfully,

E. F. Coyle.

Social sympathy is the solvent of many theological barriers.

The world is not lifted to virtue by picturing it as wholly vicious.

You cannot have harmony within yourself without conflict without.

No preacher ever caught men who was fishing for compliments.

Formalities are the substitutes with which the empty heart tries to make up for faith.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

There is now meeting in Columbus, Ohio, a convention of very well meaning and estimable gentlemen who style themselves the Prohibition Party. Every four years they get together, in the name of a great principle, and nominate some man who makes a number of speeches, and receives a small number of votes. The Prohibition Party has never elected any man to an important office, and has never been able to control the enactment of any law.

But, while the Prohibition Party has been still or going backward, the prohibition movement has been going forward with great rapidity and has swept from one end of the country to the other, bringing many blessings with it. It is worth while looking into the question of why it is that a party which has the desires of a majority of the voters in most states on its side has been unable to accomplish anything in the political field.

In the first place, the Prohibition Party has tried to reform many things at once. It has always declared not only for prohibition by national law—a thing impossible without an amendment to the Constitution, so that the election of a Prohibition president would have no real value, but it has also demanded votes for women, and free silver, and fiat money, and a number of other things about which men have wide differences of opinion, and which are important to the welfare of the country, so that there have constantly been driven out of the party many prohibitionists who could not agree with all the ideas the party declared for.

In the second place, the Prohibition Party, by always nominating a man of its own, withdrew itself from the other parties, and was unable to take advantage of the real balance of power which its members might have held if they had tried to offset the saloon influence within the parties by demanding the right kind of candidates. The Anti-Saloon League, which is a much younger organization, has used its strength always toward the election of the better of the two men who stood a chance of election, or against men who had shown themselves opposed to the temperance movement, and so has had many times more effect than the Prohibition Party. Men who withdraw themselves from work with the great political parties can have no influence on the government till their own party gets so strong that one or the other of the parties thinks it can win by roping the outsiders in, and a history of thirty years has shown that there is no tendency toward any such stampede to the Prohibition Party.

Friends of the Prohibition Party declare that it has had a great influence by circulating literature and teaching the people the evils of intemperance, and that it has prepared the way for the temperance work that others are doing now. But there seems no reason to believe that this work has been done any better because of the organization of the party than it would have been done by the prohibitionists anyhow, and it is certain that the political influence has been less than would have come to the same body of men working inside either party or swinging between them.

The Citizen has all sympathy for the temperance movement, and would not support a whiskey man of either party, but it cannot believe that the official prohibitionists have acted wisely in flocking by themselves.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Bryan Did It—Made a Good Choice For Running Mate.

W. J. Bryan was the whole thing at the Denver Democratic Convention. He, of course, controlled his own nomination, he controlled the selection of the man who is his running mate and he also controlled the making of the Democratic platform. All around he did a pretty good job. The platform is a good one, Mr. Kern, selected for the vice-presidency is a good man and campaigner, and on the whole things were managed so that there would be as little hard feeling as possible.

But the work was not done by the Democratic party. It was done by Bryan and of course that will make it a little harder to get up much enthusiasm except the enthusiasm there already is for the "Peerless Leader."

The Democratic party had no choice—it just took orders. Bryan carried

things with a high hand, and men

acting by his orders, or at least with

his authority, over-rode every pri-

ate or public right which was in their

way. This was largely done in the

seating of delegates. The Committee

on Credentials did very little work—

people it did not like were simply

thrown out, whether they had the

votes behind them or not. A good

many of the men that suffered that

were a mighty poor class of poli-

cians, and so there has not been

much sympathy for them, but the

fact that they did not deserve to be

elected has nothing to do with the

fact that they were elected, and with

the injustice and brutality of the

Bryan machine in throwing them out,

by which the men that elected them

were disfranchised. This happened in

Pennsylvania; in regard to the Brook-

lyn delegation from New York (it is

charged that Bryan bought the sup-

port of Tammany Hall, the most no-

toriously corrupt machine in the

world, by sacrificing McCarron, who

had been legally elected but has

fought Tammany) and the same sort

of thing was done in two or three

other places. It is quite possible

that the Democratic party will be rep-

resented during the next four years

by better men because of this ille-

gal procedure, but there is a doubt

in the minds of a good many men

whether it pays to steal even for a

good cause.

Bryan was so evidently in full con-

trol that he will have to bear all the

blame, and this may hurt him in the

campaign.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION

Bryan's Chances Against Taft's.

Now that the presidential nominations are out of the way and the platforms are formed, it is time to look over the ground and see what the chances of the two parties are. In the smoke and excitement of the campaign in the Fall it will be easy for all of us to forget just what are the important points and we can be better prepared by looking them up now.

It is evident that the Republicans have the advantage almost everywhere, and that it will be a hard, uphill fight for Bryan. Even he admits this, and he is hardly claiming victory—he simply says that he will do better than he has before, and better than any other man could do. There are a good many that doubt this, but that does not make any difference now.

Bryan's main fight will be on his platform. He has made it just what he wants it, and promises something to everyone that has a vote. But taking it right thru, and according to its meaning rather than its actual words, the platform is a statement of the very principles that Roosevelt has been urging on the American people and has done so much to bring success. Bryan goes a little farther—in some cases he goes so far that he is "off his base." He tries every where to out-do the Republican platform and so the issue that he will really go before the country on is this "Will Bryan or Taft come nearest to carrying out Roosevelt's plans?" Considering that Roosevelt is backing Taft it is not hard to guess how people will answer that question. So Bryan has a poor case to start with.

Where Bryan does not agree with the Republican platform he loses. In the places where he goes farther than it does, he usually leaves the grounds of safety and promises things which all agree are rash experiments, or he promises things which it is evident that he cannot possibly perform. It should not be forgotten, too, that it will be impossible for the Democrats to get control of the U. S. Senate in the next four years, and that, therefore, it will be impossible for Bryan to get any of his laws thru, while with a Republican House and Senate Taft would be able to do something.

Of course Bryan attacks the Republi-

ican party at some points. He blames

it for the panic, which hit the whole

world at the same time, and which is

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With it By Advertising.



Berea
Bank and
Trust Co.,
BEREA, KY.

HELPFUL CONSERVATISM

This may sound conflicting, but in reality it is precisely the fact that this Bank's counsel IS conservative that it is truly helpful.

A conservative liberality in loaning not only gives our depositors their just measure of protection, but is an equal safeguard to the borrower, adding the Bank's caution to his own and doubly insuring the soundness and success of his financial plans.

CAPITAL \$50,000.00 Surplus \$10,000.00

DIRECTORS.

P. Cornelius,	A. W. Stewart,	J. W. Dinsmore,
J. J. Moore,	J. W. Herndon,	E. T. Fish,
W. H. Porter,	Chas. Burdette,	I. F. Dean,

4 PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS 4

BOB HAMPTON of PLACER

By RANDALL PARRISH AUTHOR OF
"WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING" "MILADY OF THE NORTH"
HISTORIC ILLINOIS, ETC.

COPYRIGHT 1911 BY ADVENTURE CO.

SYNOPSIS.

A detachment of the Eighteenth Infantry from Fort Burlington trapped by Indians in a narrow gorge. Among them is a stranger who introduces himself by the name of Hampton, also Gillis the post trader, and his daughter, Gillis and a majority of the soldiers are killed including the leader, Captain Hampton, and the girl only escape from the Indians. They fall exhausted on the plains. A company of the Seventh cavalry, Lieutenant Brant, comes to their rescue. Hampton and the girl stop at the Miners' Home in Glencald, Mrs. Duffy, proprietress. Hampton talks the future over with Miss Gillis—the Kid. She shows him her mother's picture and tells him what she can of her past life. They decide she shall live with Mrs. Herndon. Naida the Kid—runs away from Mrs. Herndon's and rejoins Hampton. He induces her to go back and to have nothing more to do with him. Hampton plays his last game of cards. He announces to Red Slavin that he has quit, and then leaves Glencald. Miss Phoebe Spencer arrives in Glencald to teach its first school. Miss Spencer meets Naida, Rev. Wynkoop, etc. She boards at Mrs. Herndon's. Naida and Lieutenant Brant again meet without his knowing it. She informs him of her secret. The Bachelor Club begins in honor of Miss Spencer. Lieutenant Brant meets Silent Murphy, Custer's scout. He reports trouble brewing among the Sioux. Social difficulties arise at the Bachelor club's ball among the admirers of Miss Spencer. But she is not his acquaintance of the day before. She tells him of Naida, and he accidentally meets her again as he is returning to the ballroom with a fan for Miss Spencer. Silent Murphy arrives home, from the dance. On the way she informs him as to who she is, and that she is to meet Hampton. Brant and Hampton meet. Hampton informs the lieutenant that he must leave. Naida must leave, and proclaims an authority over her that justifies the statement. Brant tells Hampton of the presence of Silent Murphy, and the fact that Red Slavin is seeking government messages for him. Miss Spencer called on Bob Hampton. Tells him of a red-faced stranger mistaking her for Naida. Brant interviews Red Slavin. Finds that he is an ex-fugitive in the Indian country. It is Slavin and Murphy's contention that more than ten years before had convicted Robert Nolan, then a captain in the Seventh, of the murder of Maj. Brant, Sr. Hampton attempts to force a confession from Slavin. Slavin says it is Murphy he wants, and Murphy has left. In a scuffle Slavin is killed by a knife thrust. Hampton surrenders to Buck Mason, marshal. Mob attempts to capture him. Mason and his prisoner escape to a hill and defend themselves.

CHAPTER XX (Continued).

"All I saw was the crowd blocking the doorway. I knew they had caught me lying on Slavin, with my hand grasping the knife-hilt, and, somehow, I couldn't think of anything just then but how to get out of there into the open. I've seen vigilantes turn loose before, and knew what was likely to happen!"

"Sure. Recognize anybody in that first bunch?"

"Big Jim, the bartender, was the only one I knew; he had a bung-starter in his hand."

Mason nodded thoughtfully, his mouth pucker. "It's him, and half a dozen other fellers of the same stripe, who are kickin' up all this fracas. The most of 'em are yonder now, an' if it wusn't fer leavin' a prisoner-unprotected, darn me if I wudn't like to nosy right down thar an' pound a little hoss sense into that bunch o' cattle. That's 'bout the only thing ye kin' do fer a plum fool, so long as the law won't let ye kill him."

"I'm really sorry that you got mixed up in this, Buck," said Hampton, "for it looks to me about nine chances out of ten against either of us getting away from here unharmed."

"Oh, I don't know. It's bin my experience that there's allers chances if you only keep yer eyes skinned. If we kin only manage to hold 'em back till after dark we maybe might creep away through the bush to take a hand in this little game. Anyhow, it's up to us to play it out to the limit. Bless my eyes, if those lads ain't a-comin' up right now!"

A half-dozen men were starting to climb the hillside, following a dim trail through the tangled underbrush. Mason stepped up to the ore dump where he could see better, and watched their movements closely.

"Hi, there!" he called, his voice harsh and strident. "You fellers ain't invited to this picnic."

marshal looking contemptuously down upon them, his revolver gleaming ominously in the light.

"Oh, come on, Buck, show a little hoss sense," the leader sang out. "We've got every feller in camp along with us, an' there ain't no show fer the two o' ye to hold out against that sort of an outfit."

Mason smiled and patted the barrel of his Colt.

"Oh, go to blazes! When I want any advice, Jimmie, I'll send fer ye."

Some one fired, the ball digging up the soft earth at the marshal's feet, and flinging it in a blinding cloud into Hampton's eyes. Mason's answer was a sudden fusilade, which sent the crowd flying helter-skelter into the underbrush. One among them staggered and half fell, yet succeeded in dragging himself out of sight.

Mason smiled and patted the barrel of his Colt.

"Oh, go to blazes! When I want any advice, Jimmie, I'll send fer ye."

Some one fired, the ball digging up the soft earth at the marshal's feet, and flinging it in a blinding cloud into Hampton's eyes. Mason's answer was a sudden fusilade, which sent the crowd flying helter-skelter into the underbrush. One among them staggered and half fell, yet succeeded in dragging himself out of sight.

"Great Scott, if I don't believe I winged James!" the shooter remarked cheerfully, reaching back into his pocket for more cartridges. "Maybe them boys will be a bit more keeful if they once understand they're up agin the real thing. Well, perhaps I better skin down, fer I reckon it's liable ter be rifles next."

It was rifles next, and the "winging" of Big Jim, however it may have inspired caution, also developed fresh animosity in the hearts of his followers, and brought forth evidences of discipline in their approach. Peering across the sheltering dump pile, the besieged were able to perceive the dark figures cautiously advancing through the protecting brush; they sped out widely until their two flanks were close in against the wall of rock, and then the deadly rifles began to spit spittle, the balls casting up the soft dirt in clouds or flattening against the stones. The two men crouched lower, hugging their pile of slag, unable to perceive even a stray assailant within range of their ready revolvers.

"If you mean Hampton, he's my prisoner. Will you promise to let me take him down to Cheyenne for trial?"

"Hi, There!" He Called, "You Fellers Ain't Invited to This Picnic."

of discharged sojers," he growled, "an' they know their biz all right. I reckon them fellers is pretty sure to git one of us yet; anyhow, they've got 'is cooped. Say, Bob, that lad crawling yonder ought to be in reach, an' 'tis our bounden duty not to let the boys git too gay."

Hampton tried the shot suggested, elevating considerable to overcome distance. There was a yell and a swift skurrying backward which caused Mason to laugh, although neither knew whether this result arose from fright or wonder.

"Bligged ter teach 'em manners on in awhile, or they'll imbibe a fool notion they kin come right 'long up now without no invite. Taint for long, now, less all them guys are jtu's."

Hampton turned his head and looked soberly into the freckled face, impressed by the speaker's grave tone.

"Why?"

"Fire, my boy, fire. The wind's dead right for it; the brush will burn like so much tinder, an' with this big wall o' rock back us, it will be hell here, all right. Some of 'em are bound to think of it pretty blame soon, an' then, Bob, I reckon you an' I will hev' to take to the open on the jump."

Hampton's eyes hardened. God, how he desired to live just then, to uncover that fleeing Murphy and wring from him the whole truth which had been eluding him all these years!

CHAPTER XXI.

"She Loves Me; She Loves Me Not."

It was no claim of military duty which compelled Brant to relinquish Miss Spencer so promptly at the hotel door, but rather a desire to escape her ceaseless chatter and gain retirement where he could reflect in quiet over the revelations of Hampton. In this quest he rode slowly up the valley of the Bear Water, through the bright sunshine, the rare beauty of the scene scarcely leaving the slight-



"Hi, There!" He Called, "You Fellers Ain't Invited to This Picnic."

est impress on his mind, so busy was it, and so preoccupied. He no longer had any doubt that Hampton had utilized his advantageous position, as well as his remarkable powers of pleasing, to ensnare the susceptible heart of this young, confiding girl. While the man had advanced no direct claim, he had said enough to make perfectly clear the close intimacy of their relation and the existence of a definite understanding between them. With this recognized as fact, he was justified in endeavoring to win Naida Gillis for himself? That the girl would find continued happiness with such a man as Hampton he did not for a moment believe possible; that she had been deliberately deceived regarding his true character he felt no doubt. That the girl was morally so far above him as to make his very touch a profanation, and at the unbidden thought of it, the soldier vowed to expose such an unholy consummation. Nor did he, even then, utterly despair of winning, for he recalled afresh the intimacy of their few past meetings, his face brightened in memory of this and that brief word or shy glance.

All the world loves a lover, and all the fairies guide him. As the officer's eyes glanced up from the dusty road, he perceived just ahead the same steep bank down which he had plunged in his effort at capturing his fleeing tormentor. With the sight there came upon him the desire to loiter again in the little glen where they had first met, and dream once more of her who had given to the shaded knoll both life and beauty. He swung himself from the saddle, tied a loose rein to a scrub oak, and clambered up the bank.

With the noiseless step of a plainsman he pushed in through the labyrinth of bush, only to halt petrified upon the very edge of that inner barrier.

No fragment of imagination, but the glowing reality of flesh and blood,

awaits him. She had neither seen

nor heard his approach, and he stopped in perplexity. He had framed a dozen speeches for her ears, yet now he could do no more than stand and gaze, his heart in his eyes. And it was a vision to enchain, to hold lips speechless. She was seated with unstudied grace on the edge of the bank, her hands clasped about one knee, her sweet face sobered by thought, her eyes downcast, the long lashes plainly outlined against the clear cheeks.

To draw back unobserved was impossible, even had he possessed strength of will sufficient to make the attempt, nor would words of easy greeting come to his relief. He could merely worship silently as before a sacred shrine. It was thus she glanced up and saw him with startled eyes, her hands unclasping, her cheeks rose-colored.

"Lieut. Brant, you here?" she exclaimed, speaking as if his presence seemed unreal. "What strange miracles an idle thought can work!"

"Thoughts, I have heard," he replied, coming toward her with head uncovered, "will sometimes awaken answers through vast distances of time and space. As my thought was with you I may be altogether to blame for thus arousing your own. From the expression of your face, I suppose you are dreaming."

She smiled, her eyes uplifted for a single instant to his own. "It was rather thought just merging into dream, and there are few things in life more sweet. I know not whether it is the common gift of all minds, but my day-dreams are almost more to me than my realities."

"First it was moods, and now dreams." He seated himself comfortably at her feet. "You would cause me to believe you a most impractical person, Miss Naida."

"If that were only true, I am sure I should be most happy, for it has been my fortune so far to conjure up only pleasure through day-dreaming—the things I like and long for become my very own then. But if you mean, as I suspect, that I do not enjoy the dirt and drudgery of life, then my plea will have to be guilty. Back of what you term practical some one has said there is always a dream, a first conception. In that sense I choose to be a dreamer."

"And not so unwise a choice, if your dreams only tend toward results." He sat looking into her animated face, deeply puzzled by both words and actions. "I cannot help noticing that you avoid all reference to my meeting with Mr. Hampton. Is this another sign of your impractical mind?"

"I should say rather the opposite, for I had not even supposed it concerned me."

"Indeed! That presents a vastly different view from the one given us an hour since. The distinct impression was then conveyed to both our minds that you were greatly distressed regarding the matter. Is it possible you can have been acting again?"

"I? Certainly not!" and she made no attempt to hide her indignation "What do you mean?"

He hesitated an instant in his reply, feeling that possibly he was treading upon thin ice. But her eyes commanded a direct answer, and he yielded to them.

"We were informed that you experienced great anxiety for fear we might quarrel—so great, indeed, that you had confided your troubles to another."

"To whom?"

"Miss Spencer. She came to us ostensibly in your name, and as a peace maker."

For a moment she sat gazing directly at him, then she laughed softly.

"Why, how supremely ridiculous! I can hardly believe it true, only your face tells me you certainly are not in play. Lieut. Brant, I have never even dreamed of such a thing. You had informed me that your mission was one of peace, and he pledged me his word not to permit any quarrel. I had utmost confidence in you both."

"How, then, did she even know of our meeting?"

"I am entirely in the dark, as myself as you," we acknowledged, frankly, "for it has certainly never been a habit with me to betray the confidence of my friends, and I learned long since not to confide secrets to Miss Spencer."

Apparently neither cared to discuss the problem longer, yet he remained silent considering those questions which might decide his fate.

"You speak of your confidence in us both," he said, slowly. "To me the complete trust you reposed in Mr. Hampton is scarcely comprehensible. Do you truly believe in his reform?"

"Certainly. Don't you?"

The direct return question served to nettle and confuse him. "It is, perhaps, not my place to say, as my future happiness does not directly depend on the permanence of his reformation. But if his word can be depended upon, your happiness to a very large extent does."

She bowed. "I have no doubt you can safely repose confidence in whatever he may have told you regarding me."

"You endorse, then, the claims he advances?"

"You are very insistent; yet I know of no good reason why I should not answer. Without at all knowing the nature of those claims to which you refer, I have no hesitancy in saying that I possess such complete confidence in Bob Hampton as to reply unreservedly yes. But really, Lieut. Brant, I should prefer talking upon some other topic. It is evident that you two gentlemen are not friendly yet there is no reason why any misunderstanding between you should interfere with our friendship, is there?"

"To be continued."

WHY NOT PLAN FOR A COVERED BARN YARD

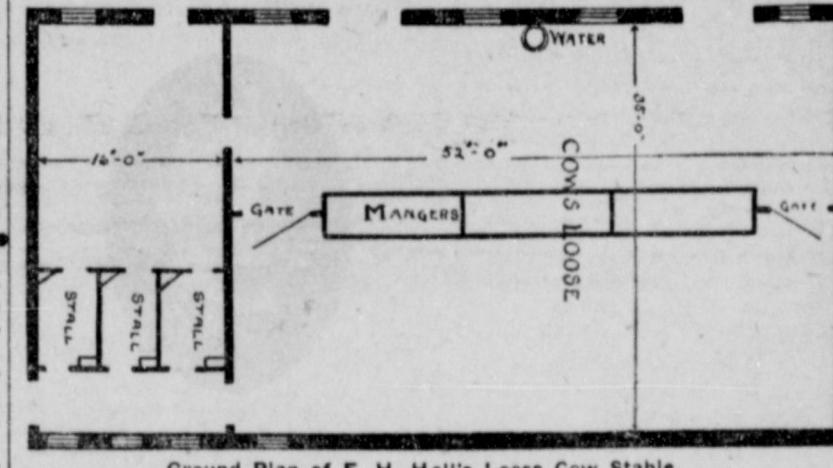
One Man Who Has Done So With Success.

Superintendent Frank H. Hall of the Illinois farmers' institute, in addition to being one of the leading agricultural educators in the middle west, is a practical farm operator on his own account. One of the features of his dairy farm is a covered barnyard in which the cows run loose instead of being stalled.

A good idea of his stable arrangement is shown in the accompanying illustration. As reported in circular

the same cows and in the same order.

When the milkers are ready the gates at the rear of the stalls are opened, one cow enters each stall and the gates are closed. The cows eat their grain while being milked and pass out through the gates at the front of the stalls into the other side of the shed. As the manger and gates divide the shed, the cows that have been milked are forced to remain on



Ground Plan of F. H. Hall's Loose Cow Stable.

93 of the Illinois experiment station, on Superintendent Hall's farm a space in the barn 35x52 feet is devoted to the cows. A manger running lengthwise extends to within eight feet of the wall at each end. These spaces between the manger and the wall are closed by gates. At milking time all of the cows are driven to the side of the manger on which the water tank is situated, and the gates are closed.

The door of the milking room is then opened and the boss cows are always ready to enter. Near the end of this room are three stalls in which the milking is done and it is surprising to note how quickly each cow learns in which stall she is to be milked and the order in which her turn comes, so that the three milkers have little difficulty in always milking

one side and cannot come to the milking stalls a second time.

All grain is fed in the milking stalls and the roughage from the large manger in the center of the shed. This manger is raised as fast as the manure accumulates, so that it is always a convenient height for the cows. In this herd of 33 cows not a soiled cow was seen.

When asked what he considered to be the chief advantage of keeping dairy cows in this way over the ordinary method of stabling, Superintendent Hall replied:

"By this method we have cleaner cows and increased milk flow; we save labor in cleaning stables, and in hauling out manure; and the fertility in the manure is preserved more completely."

The Forty-Three Points of the Dairy Cow

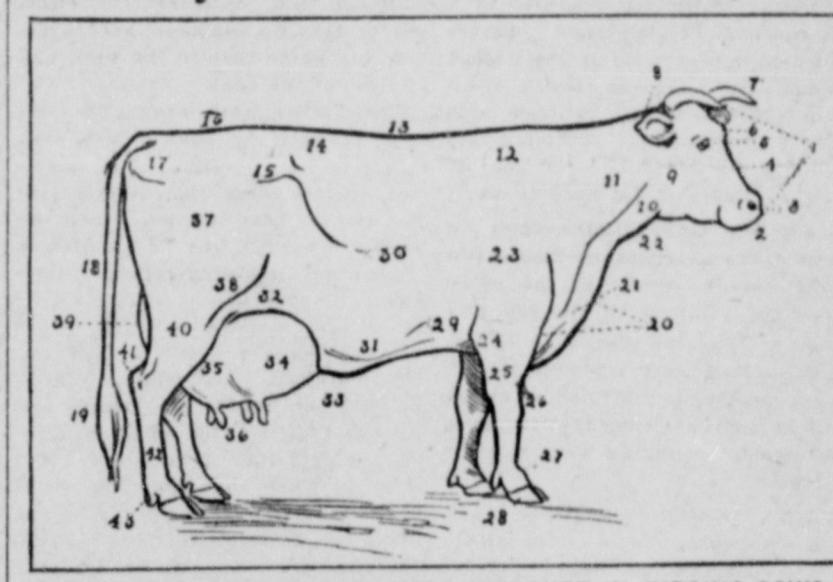


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING POINTS OBSERVED IN JUDGING COWS.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Head. | 12. Withers. | 23. Shoulder. | 34. Fore udder. |
| 2. Muzzle. | 13. Back. | 24. Elbow. | 35. Hind udder. |
| 3. Nostril. | 14. Loins. | 25. Forearm. | 36. Teats. |
| 4. Face. | 15. Hip bone. | 26. Knee. | 37. Upper thigh. |
| 5. Eyes. | 16. Pelvic arch. | 27. Ankle. | 38. Stifle. |
| 6. Forehead. | 17. Rump.</ | | |

PLEASURE SEEKERS WERE STUNNED

BY EXPLOSION ON THEIR LAUNCH AND FOUR OF THE PARTY MEET DEATH.

TWO MEN JUMPED FROM THE BURNING SHIP

And Kept Afloat Till Rescued By Fisherman—Decedents Were Prominent Summer Residents of Marion, Mass., and Members of big Business Firms.

Marion, Mass., July 12.—Four prominent summer residents of this town and Falmouth met death through an explosion on board a 45-foot launch off here Saturday night. Two survivors were picked up Sunday after having been in the water for 12 hours. The dead are:

Roland Worthington, Boston; John T. Trull, Woburn; Jos. S. Neal, Milton, and George Savory, Marblehead, captain of the launch.

A. P. Tarbell, of Marblehead, and Edward E. Pecker, of Boston were rescued.

Tucker, who was clinging to an oar, and Tarbell, who was supported by a life preserver, were able to swim and they remained together until picked up by a fisherman.

Neither of the survivors was able to give the cause of the explosion. Mr. Tarbell, who owned the launch, said that the boat started out from Marion on a short pleasure cruise and was well out in the middle of Buzzard's bay when the explosion occurred.

Savory, the engineer, was suddenly blown into the air and was probably dead when he struck the water. The boat caught fire immediately and Tarbell called to his comrades to leap overboard. He strapped a life preserver about himself before he leaped, and Mr. Tucker, who is connected with the Boston banking firm of Rollins & Son, seized an oar and followed.

So far as they knew, none of the others in the party jumped. Either they could not swim and preferred to cling to the disabled launch until help came, or else they were stunned by the explosion.

As soon as the news of the disaster reached here nearly every summer resident and fisherman who owned a yacht or launch at once went out in the bay to search for some trace of the boat or its occupants, but the search proved fruitless. The launch undoubtedly sank with all on board.

The party had gone out for a cruise in the bay at the invitation of Mr. Tarbell, who came here from Marblehead Neck. Mr. Worthington, who was spending the summer at Falmouth, was a large owner of real estate in the Boston financial district, but had retired from active business. He was 49 years of age. In addition to membership in the Eastern and Corinthian Yacht club of Marblehead, he belonged to various clubs in Boston.

Mr. Trull, who was 66 years old, was well known in Boston mercantile circles and had a place of business there. He lived in Woburn. For a long time he was connected with the print cloth manufacturing business, but retired a few years ago.

Mr. Neal was connected with the office of the Osceola Consolidated Mining Co. of Boston.

Savory, the engineer of the craft, was 29 years old, and unmarried. He served in the Spanish-American war.

RUNNERS STOP RACE TO FIGHT

And One Is Fatally Slashed With a Razor.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 13.—In a quarrel over a foot race, Wm. Arntz, aged 28 years, was probably fatally slashed with a razor Sunday by Albert Reed, aged 27 years. Arntz was taken to the Episcopal hospital. He is expected to die. His assailant was locked up. The young men are noted as athletes in the northeast section of the city. For some time a rivalry has existed between them as to which was the better athlete. They agreed to put themselves to a test by running a race and a broad field at Chatham and Madison streets was selected for the contest. Nearly a hundred of their friends gathered there to watch the race, and, as the two toed the mark before the starter's pistol was fired, there was much speculation as to which would win.

Over the improvised track, which had been staked out, the runners started. Half way down the course Arntz accused Reed of having fouled him. They stopped and soon became involved in a violent quarrel. The upshot of it was that Reed drew a razor and slashed his opponent across the throat.

A free-for-all fight then ensued in which the onlookers joined. When the police arrived a riot had begun about the unconscious runner.

Forest Fires in the Adirondacks.

Utica, N. Y., July 13.—Serious forest fires are reported in the Adirondacks and along the Mohawk and Malone railroad, and unless rain falls in the next few hours the loss will be enormous.

Died After Having 15 Teeth Extracted.

Williamsport, Pa., July 13.—Dr. W. W. Fletcher, a leading physician of this city, died Sunday morning after having 15 teeth drawn. The end was primarily, the doctors say, due to the fact that he had acute diabetes.

FROM TELEGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE CONDITIONS IN THE LOWLANDS OF IOWA.



HITCHCOCK IS MADE CHIEF

IS CHOSEN NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Vorys Put in Charge of Campaign in Ohio—George R. Sheldon of New York Elected Treasurer.

Hot Springs, Va.—Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican national committee and manager of the national campaign; George R. Sheldon of New York, treasurer of the national committee, and Arthur L. Vorys of Ohio, member of the national committee in charge of the Ohio Republican headquarters, which are to be in Cincinnati. This was the result of the meeting of the executive committee of the Republican national committee here Wednesday.

All of the eight members of the executive committee were present and their report was unanimous. The entire action of the committee was an



FRANK H. HITCHCOCK

approval of the recommendations of William H. Taft, the nominee of the Republican party for the presidency, who presided at the meeting.

The selection of Mr. Hitchcock as chairman was expected, as the presence of all the factions of the party who would be likely to make a fight against his appointment had not developed any purpose to oppose his selection.

He was known to be the choice of Mr. Taft and several of those who had been called in consultation with Mr. Taft subordinated their personal preferences in deference to the wishes of the presidential nominee in the selection of the man who is to manage his campaign.

The designation of Mr. Vorys to be in charge of the national campaign in Ohio is regarded as a solution of the embarrassment arising from the selection of Mr. Hitchcock in preference to Mr. Vorys.

It is stated that Mr. Sheldon's appointment was upon the recommendation of Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the committee since 1892. It is also stated that his selection has the approval of President Roosevelt, with whom he was a classmate at Harvard. Mr. Sheldon is a close personal friend of Mr. Bliss, whose counsel will be at his command relating to campaign funds.

Battleship Montana Completed.

Norfolk, Va.—The new battleship Montana arrived at the Norfolk navy yard Friday from the yards of her Newport News builders for formal delivery to the government, which will take place immediately after the official "checking up" by the naval authorities at this station is completed.

"Drys" Convention Date.

Columbus, O.—The national Prohibition party is to hold its national convention in Columbus at the Memorial hall July 15 and 16.

VELOZ IS RECALLED

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA SEVERED.

CHARGE ORDERED HOME

No Danger of War with South American Republic—Washington Officials Regret Departure of Senor Veloz.

Washington.—The diplomatic relations between America and Venezuela that have existed uninterruptedly for more than half a century, though in recent years severely strained, were completely severed Thursday.

At half past three o'clock in the afternoon Senor Veloz-Golticoa, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires, called at the state department by appointment to present to Acting Secretary Bacon notice from his government that he was to quit his post here, closing up the Venezuelan legation in Washington, and repair forthwith to Venezuela.

Taking leave of Acting Secretary Bacon and accepting the suggestion that he communicate in writing to Secretary Root the direction of his government in this matter, Senor Veloz had hastily called upon Assistant Secretaries Adele and Huntington Wilson and other officials of the state department who has long and intimately known. Of course, officially, there was nothing for these gentlemen to say beyond mere formalities when made acquainted with the fact that the Venezuelan charge had been withdrawn. But personally they did not hesitate to express their sincere regret, for Senor Veloz has come to be very highly regarded in the diplomatic circle. Indeed it may be stated positively and from actual knowledge of what he has done in the years which he has passed in Washington as a representative of Venezuela that his personality has gone far toward deferring the rupture.

As to the future, it is pointed out by officials who have followed closely the developments in the Venezuelan situation that there is not the slightest danger of war in the immediate future, or indeed at all. Rather will the situation resemble that following the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, for instance, where legations were closed on both sides and all official relations terminated, while trade between the two countries continued and Frenchmen came to Venezuela and rich Venezuelans made their annual pilgrimages to Paris as if nothing had occurred.

AMERICAN MINISTER FIRED ON.

Mr. O'Brien Narrowly Escapes Death in Paraguayan Revolution.

Danville, Ill.—Charles E. Brown, 35 years of age, an attorney, prominent socially and professionally, was arrested here Friday afternoon by secret service agents Thomas B. Porter and D. W. Wilkie on the charge of counterfeiting and later held to await action by a United States grand jury in bonds of \$5,000.

In a secret desk and in the cellar of Brown's home, where he was arrested reported missing and it is thought he perished in the flames.

New York.—A loss estimated at nearly \$200,000 was suffered Wednesday at College Point, L. I., by a fire which destroyed Zehden's hotel and casino, Dondera's casino and a number of small adjoining buildings.

ARRESTED AS COUNTERFEITER.

Prominent Danville Attorney Nabbed by Secret Service Men.

Danville, Ill.—Charles E. Brown, 35 years of age, an attorney, prominent socially and professionally, was arrested here Friday afternoon by secret service agents Thomas B. Porter and D. W. Wilkie on the charge of counterfeiting and later held to await action by a United States grand jury in bonds of \$5,000.

In a secret desk and in the cellar of Brown's home, where he was arrested reported missing and it is thought he perished in the flames.

London.—Mme. Anna Gould and Prince Helle de Sagan were married at a registry office in Henrietta street, off Covent Garden, Tuesday. A subsequent ceremony was conducted at the French Protestant church on Soho square.

The civil ceremony was simple. Outside of Prince Helle, Mme. Gould, the witnesses and the officials, no one was present. A great crowd, consisting largely of porters from the Covent Garden market, and employees of the publishing houses in the vicinity, assembled in the street outside. Prince Helle produced a copy of the notice filed with the registrar, establishing his two weeks' residence in the district, and the registrar granted his license.

ANNA AND HELLIE WEDDED.

Mme. Gould Becomes Wife of Prince De Sagan.

Washington.—Reported confirmation of the dispatch that the Honduran revolutionists have captured the fortified town of Choluteca was brought to the state department Friday by Mr. Ugarte, the minister from Nicaragua. This distinct victory of the revolutionists is a disappointment to the American and Mexican governments.

Bandit Shot and Caught.

St. Paul, Minn.—A report received at Great Northern railway headquarters here says that a lone masked highwayman attempted to hold up the west-bound fast mail train No. 3 one and one-half miles east of Naples, Idaho. Conductor Mathews of the train and the robber, whose name is Robert Roman, exchanged a fusilade of shots. The conductor was the better marksman and shot the robber through the lungs, breaking one rib. The officers and train crew tracked him to Naples and captured him.

Uprising of Navajos.

Bisbee, Ariz.—An uprising of Navajos in New Mexico is reported to have occurred and 30 soldiers with machine guns have been dispatched from Fort Huachuca to Fort Wingate, N. M., for the purpose of aiding the troops stationed there in quelling the outbreak.

Watson Is Notified.

Atlanta, Ga.—Thomas E. Watson was formally notified of his nomination for president by the Populists of the United States at a mass meeting Thursday night.

Lusitania Breaks Record.

New York.—Breaking all previous records over the long-distance course across the Atlantic the Lusitania arrived at Sandy Hook lightship Friday, the time of passage being 4 days, 19 hours and 36 minutes.

Two Men Killed by a Train.

Hammond, Ind.—T. F. Tremaine, aged 25, of Delta, O., and E. E. Williams, aged 28, of Hicksville, O., were killed by a passenger train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad near Pine station.

3

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures hourly and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4 year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.25 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, wash and bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50—in one payment \$22.00.

Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$8.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

FALL, 1908—14 weeks, \$29.50—in one payment \$29.00. Installment plan: first day \$21.05 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

THE SCHOOL

KENTUCKY'S RURAL SCHOOLS

Article II. What the Teacher Should be Encouraged to Do.

By PRESIDENT FROST of Berea College

The country school teacher comes into the district as an object of more or less criticism and curiosity. People wonder how he got the school rather than somebody else, where he will board, and how soon he will lick the first child! The teacher himself may not be a very great person—probably if he were a certified genius he would be doing something else! Nevertheless, while the teacher may be a student not yet graduated himself, or a person in other ways less than the ideal with proper encouragement from others and proper courage on his own part he may be a light in the district.

First of all, he should be encouraged to call at every home and get acquainted with children and parents. The bond of confidence is a great help towards education.

And next he should be encouraged to do the things which will wake up the pupils. They will learn most when they are in the atmosphere of pleasure and enthusiasm. We like to see a teacher read an amusing story at the opening or close of school, who will teach the children how to play "Prisoners Goal", "Pom-pom-pull-away", and engage in other sports so that they shall feel that he is their friend and companion.

The teacher too, should be the source of general information. He should show the pupils the connection between their studies and things of the great world which they wish to know about. Let him point to the nearest railway or rivulet and trace it to the city or the sea. Let him tell the story of the early settlement of the

country in which they live; and above all, let him take an interest in the practical affairs of their lives. An old tomato can should be filled with seeds and flowers, to awaken an interest in the growth of plants. He should call attention to every piece of work in the district which is done with skill and enterprise. The reading class should be provided with an agricultural newspaper, and the arithmetic class should do sums and problems which will help the pupil measure a cord of tan-bark, or compute a store account.

And perhaps the greatest single benefit which the district school can confer upon the community is to hold an exhibition. There ought to be two exhibitions; one in the middle of the term which will serve as a kind of rehearsal and gatherer of interest and one at its close which shall enable the term to expire with fire-works and glory. What will be worth more to our little citizens than that they should have the chance of "spelling down" in the presence of their elders, and present a prepared lesson in geography before the appreciative eyes of fathers and mothers? What will give them more impulse in the right direction than to declaim with earnestness if not with grace, the old "pieces" which have been the first rounds of so many ladders that have reached the stars! Let us have Patrick Henry's Plea for Liberty, Whittier's "Barefoot Boy," Mrs Hemans' "Graves of a Household", and Longfellow's "Psalm of Life" declaimed in every school house.

last Democratic revision of the tariff.

But there is one thing worse than all these. Many people with long memories have gone back four years and are looking at the old platform. No one would believe that the two were written by the same party. They are very different. What one wants, the other denounces, what one condemns, the other praises. If we go back eight years, to 1900, we find something nearer like the present platform. What does all this mean? What does the Democratic party want? Does it know what it wants? And will it do what it says, but what it evidently is not sure about? A good many men are answering these questions unfavorably to Bryan, and declare that the Democratic party is untrustworthy, that it does not know what it wants, or what to do if it should get into power, and they say that the platform is worthless.

W. R. Hearst, who two years ago ran for governor of New York on the Democratic ticket, and who in his two former campaigns has supported Bryan, says on the subject:—

"We are bound to add, with regret, that we have lost confidence also in William J. Bryan, who by well-manipulated boss-ship has compelled this nomination."

No reliance can be placed on the Democratic platform or on Bryan's declarations. The Democratic platform declares for no set of principles at one election and for an entirely different set at the next election, while Bryan is apparently without permanent principle or sincere conviction, or even honest attitude.

A note is a promise to pay. It is valuable according to who makes it and who endorses it. A platform is a promise to perform; and a platform made by the Democratic party and endorsed by Mr. Bryan is not worth the paper it is written on.

The Democratic party has become a weathercock of what its inferior leaders imagine to be the expression of public opinion. It reflects supinely the corporation instinct and servility of Parker, and it is ready at the next moment to reflect the half-baked ill-matured opinions of some imaginary radical."

All these things weaken the Democratic appeal for votes on the platform. The Republicans can make a very brief claim. They simply say:—"We are doing these things that the Democrats are talking about, and we have been doing them for some time. We promise to keep right on doing them and we say just what we are going to do. We do not promise what we cannot perform, and our carrying out of the promises in other platforms proves that we will do what we say."

Now a good many people will not like what the Republicans are trying to do, but the same people will not like the Democratic party any better, and so it comes down to a question of which side the people can trust, with the Republicans far promised, definitely. A good many people still remember the effect of the ahead.

Another element unfavorable to the Democrats has been the drawing of Roosevelt into the fight. He had been intending to keep out, and his personal popularity is so great that the Democrats had been hoping he would, and hoped so much that they did not attack him personally in their platform. But Chairman Clayton of the convention made a bad mistake, and the president will get into the fight with his coat off. He is a wonderful campaigner, and a good many Democrats admit that they are badly scared.

It came about this way. Older men will remember the "corruption fund" charges which were made by Mr. Parker during the last presidential campaign, and which were indignantly denied by Mr. Roosevelt. The charges were in effect that Mr. Cortelyou, who resigned from the Secretariat of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and became chairman of the Republican committee and manager of the campaign, had used secrets regarding corporations which he had learned in his office to extort from corporations that had been guilty of law-breaking big contributions to the campaign fund, and that in return he had, with the permission of Pres. Roosevelt, promised them safety. Mr. Roosevelt's denial settled the question but since that time there have been several revelations of corporation contributions to both Republican and Democratic campaign funds, and Mr. Clayton declared that Mr. Parker's charges were proved, and that the President had been shown to be a blackmailer and corruptionist—an enemy to good government.

It is needless to say that these charges are false, and can be proved so. That question will be taken up in a future article. But the point is that they will give Mr. Roosevelt a chance to get into the fight, and that in defending himself he will help Taft tremendously. Clayton thought he was hurting the Republicans, but in reality he was helping them more than any other thing in the convention did.

In other ways Mr. Clayton attacked the President, particularly because of his alleged "steam-roller" at the Republican Convention, and he charged that his messages to Congress demanding reforms were for the sake of making "a political play." Both these charges will come back on the heads of the party that makes them, because the Democratic methods were worse than the Republican and the strength that enabled Roosevelt to "force" the nomination of Taft is the same that put him in the White House—the will of the people; and also because the people have decided for themselves that he is their friend and is honestly working for them, and are not going to stand any false attacks on him.

These are the main points that will have to be considered in the campaign, according to present appearances, and they will show up in the popular vote. But presidents are not elected by popular vote but by the vote of the electoral college. Each state has a number of members of that college equal to the number of its members in Congress, and their vote is just as good if they are elected by a majority of one as if they have the unanimous backing of their state. A man may become president legally against the will of a majority of voters, tho we are really reckoning up the chances of the election we will come nearer getting a safe result if we count up by states. And in this count Bryan's weakness is strongly shown. In the figures here given we have tried in every case to give Bryan the benefit of the doubt, because this is a Republican paper and it is always better to give the other fellow a little more credit than you think he really deserves.

Of course to start Bryan has the solid South, with 120 votes. Those votes would go to Satan himself if he were on the Democratic ticket. Next, while some of the border states are doubtful, we will, for good measure, give them all. Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma, to Bryan. They have 46 votes. The total is 166.

The following states are considered certain for Taft:—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, California, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Kansas, total votes 219.

Some Democrats will claim they have a chance for some of these states, but that chance is nowhere so good as the Republican chance to carry Kentucky, for instance.

The following states are "doubtful":—New York with 39 votes, Indiana, New Jersey, West Virginia, Nebraska, Delaware, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and Montana—total 98. The total number of electors is 483 votes, so it will take 242 to elect. Taft

seems to lack 23 votes and Bryan 76.

Now, as we look over the list of doubtful states, we see that Bryan must have the vote of New York if he is to win, because if that state goes for Taft he at once has more than the needed 23. Even if that state goes for Bryan Taft will have a chance, but Bryan cannot do without it. Bryan's plan of campaign indicates that he intends to make his fight in the West, and his managers claim that they will carry some of the states that are in the Republican column in this estimate. Perhaps they will, but Bryan has never carried any of these states yet, and there is nothing to show that he will have any better chance now than before—if as good.

This leaves the campaign depending, so far as Bryan is concerned, on New York. Taft will have to fight him in many of the Western states, but with more than an even chance, because many of the Democratic planks are made to catch the union labor vote, which is strongest in the East, and also because Roosevelt's great strength is in the West, and he will be able to help Taft most there.

And how about New York? It looks as if Bryan had given New York up already. If he had really hoped to carry that state he would have selected a New York man as his running mate—thereby offsetting the advantage that the Republicans have in Sherman's nomination. But even, with that help, there is great doubt whether he could have carried the state, and he himself seems to have decided that there was no chance for him there and that it would do better to put the vice-presidential nomination in a state which might be induced to turn his way.

There are three reasons why Bryan cannot carry New York. First, New York has never forgiven him for free silver, and he has never carried the state, where his best friends are like warm and where also he is accused of destroying Parker four years ago. Second, he and Murphy, the corrupt boss of the most corrupt political machine known have between them thrown out of the party a very disreputable but powerful man—"Long Pat" McCarran of Brooklyn. McCarran had fairly won his place in his party, but he would not obey Murphy, who has been trying to extend the power of Tammany over Brooklyn. Bryan sold Brooklyn to him, and McCarran was thrown in. McCarran controls thousands of votes, Democratic votes, and he said when he was thrown out that no one in the convention would live long enough to see another Democratic Governor of New York. He meant it, and he can do it, unless there is a landslide—and who can believe that Bryan will get a landslide at this late day? That makes two reasons why Bryan cannot carry the state.

The third is the biggest, and its name is Hearst. Hearst is a regular Democrat to date—he has been a Democratic candidate for Governor of New York and a member of Congress. He owns the biggest newspapers in the world, and has a large and enthusiastic following among the most ignorant and radical of the millions living in New York. And the Bryan has offered Hearst almost anything to come over, Hearst is against him. Hearst offered no objection to Bryan's nomination—he tells his friends that he wants Bryan to find out what it is to be really beaten badly. Hearst supported Bryan in his two previous campaigns, but Bryan was not very grateful, till the time came when he could use Hearst again. Now it is too late. Hearst will not easily bolt—he will start a new party, or rather re-organize one he used a while ago, which he calls the Independence League. He will run another candidate for President. Democrats comfort themselves by saying that he will get as many Republican votes as Democratic, so that what he does will not make any difference. That was true when he ran for Mayor of New York, but there are a lot of men who vote Republican on national issues in New York but who are Democrats or mugs in politics. Also, Hearst will frame his platform so it will catch Democrats rather than Republicans. He is out for just one thing—to make Bryan remember that ingratitude is sharper than a serpent's tooth, and he is not going to encourage Republicans to come to him. He is just going to pull away all the Democratic votes he can, and the chances are pretty good that he will get a heap of them.

Hearst's revolt will be felt elsewhere by the party, too, because he owns papers in several of the biggest cities, and the Democrats will really have very few papers on their side. That makes a good deal of difference in these days, when the usual way of getting at people is thru the papers.

While Bryan admits that he will have a mighty hard fight, some of his friends declare that he will sweep everything. Of course they are welcome to claim all they want. Business men, however, say that Taft's election is sure, and they are counting on it to such an extent that business is opening up again all over the country and times are rapidly getting better. Business men—not corporations, but the storekeepers and bankers and manufacturers, say that Taft will be elected, and they are glad of it, and they are looking for more good times.

There is one other little indication. A professional bettor has already laid some money at two to one against Bryan, and says he has \$50,000 to put up at that rate.

POLITICAL NOTES

An Issue of Taft—Taft to Follow McKinley Plan.

AN ISSUE OF TAFT.—The publicity of campaign funds will be an issue in the coming campaign. Mr. Taft had extended talks with Chairman Hitchcock and George R. Sheldon, Treasurer of the National Committee at Hot Springs, Va. It was agreed to comply with the New York law as to the publicity of campaign funds.

TAFT TO FOLLOW MCKINLEY PLAN.—Secretary Taft has been advised by some of his friends to conduct his campaign much as President McKinley did twelve years ago. McKinley remained continuously at home and did not leave home to make a single speech on the stump. Unless his plans are changed Secretary Taft will spend the next few months at Hot Springs, Va., where he will receive visiting delegates.

GAVEL FROM KENTUCKY.—The little mahogany gavel with which chairman Taggart rapped for order came from Kentucky. The wood does not grow in this State but one of our mountain boys brought it from Cuba during the Spanish war. The honor of making the motion for adjournment was given to Ollie James of Kentucky and it seems that Kentucky has had her share of the workings in the convention.

DEMOCRATIC PRAISE OF TAFT

(Chicago Record-Herald).

There is still plenty of stiff, robust partisanship in our politics, but we are certainly living in an era of fairly good feeling, of softer and better political manners and greater candor and courage than once prevailed. That conscious independence is growing all admit; that its influence is healthy all but the extreme partisans and the spoilsmen will gladly recognize. And there is every reason to believe that this influence is largely responsible for the increasing willingness of moderate party men and organs to treat opponents with some justice and generosity.

One of the signs of the times is the reception by the Republican press of the appointment of General Wright an erstwhile Democrat, southerner and former Confederate soldier, as Secretary of War. No surprise is expressed in any quarter and the comments of the press refer exclusively to the general's qualifications, his Phillipine service, his knowledge of the Orient.

Another symptom may be found in the Democratic tributes to Secretary Taft as a candidate for the presidency. If "opposition" praise of Taft's character and ability were confined to the uncompromisingly anti-Bryan Democratic press it would not perhaps be so significant. But papers that are sure to support the Denver nominee, papers who do not doubt that Bryan will be that nominee and who are working for him sincerely, are among those that have bestowed the praise and tributes we have alluded to.

The Atlanta Constitution, for example, says that it risks few contradictions in stating that the dominant element in the South will view Taft's nomination "as the wisest and most acceptable choice that could have been made by his party so far as the interests of the South and the nation are concerned." The Baltimore Sun says that all that the people know of Taft is to his credit and that he "has all the qualities which inspire respect and confidence as between man and man." The Philadelphia Record thinks the Democrats will win this year, but it admires Taft as "a man of the highest character and fine abilities."

Intelligent men are now aware that it is possible to be fair the partisan. The next campaign should be conducted on a high plane.

Faith in God is best evidenced by fellowship with men. Too many measure their means by their meanness.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish, per bu.	\$1.20
Cabbage, 2c per lb.	*
Peas, 12½c. per gal.	*
Honey, 15c. per lb.	*
Beans, 12½c per gal.	*
Apples, per bu.—75c.	*
Blackberries, 7½-10c. per gal.	*
Strawberries per qt.—10-13c.	*
Eggs, per dozen 12c.	*
Butter, per lb.—15-20c.	*
Bacon, per lb.—10-11c.	*
Ham, per lb.—12½c.	*
Lard, per lb.—10-12½c.	*
Chickens on foot, per lb.—15c.	*
Corn, 90c.	*
Oats, 60c.	*
Wheat, 95c. per bu.	*
Millet, \$1.60 per bu.	*

Live Stock

Louisville, July 14, 1908.

Choice export steers	5 75	6 40
Choice butcher steers	5 25	5 90
Common butcher steers	4 00	4 50
Medium butcher steers	4 75	5 75
Common butcher steers	4 25	4 75
Choice butcher heifers	4 75	5 90
Medium butcher heifers	4 00	5 00
Common butcher heifers	3 25	4 00
Choice butcher cows	4 25	4 75
Medium butcher cows	3 50	4 15
Common butcher cows	2 75	3 10
Canners	1 25	2 25
Choice fat oxen	4 50	5 50
Medium oxen	3 00	4 00
Choice bulls	3 50	4 25
Medium bulls	2 75	3 50
Common bulls	2 00	2 50
Choice veal calves	5 50	6 00
Medium veal calves	3 50	5 00
Common calves	2 50	3 00
Good feeders	4 50	5 00
Medium feeders	4 00	4 50
Common feeders	3 50	4 00
Choice stock steers	4 00	4 50
Medium stock steers	3 50	4 00
Common stock steers	3 00	3 50
Choice stock heifers	3 25	3 75
Medium stock heifers	2 50	3 25
Common mixed stockers	2 50	3 50
Choice milch cows	35 00	45 00
Medium milch cows	25 00	30 00
Common milch cows	18 00	20 00

BOARS

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE. 12.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST

CITY PHONE 155
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Messrs. J. R. Hays and R. M. Bradshaw of McKee made a short visit to Berea this week and returned home.

Mr. G. M. Green moved into Garrard County last week. Mr. Green has been a citizen of Berea for a number of years.

Misses Walker, Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Joe W. Stephens and daughter went to Richmond Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephens and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, C. F. Hanson and wife, Prof. Rumold and wife, Mr. E. L. Roberts, Donald Edwards and Fannie Dowden went to Brush Creek Caves Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephens returned home Friday. Mrs. Stephens is sister of Mr. Dick.

Rev. John Herget of Cincinnati, pastor of the largest Baptist church in Ohio, has joined his wife in Berea but will return to his work Friday.

Mrs. J. W. Stephens gave a birthday party to Mr. Stephens and John Fasco last Wednesday night. A good crowd was present and all had a delightful time.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Kearns of Parish, and Miss Lou Duncan have returned from Kankakee and Chicago where they have been visiting their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Durbin.

Emil M. D. Bracker, Superintendent of Garden and Forestry, left Friday afternoon for the north to spend his summer vacation.

Mr. Canfield returned home Wednesday, July 8, from his vacation trip.

Mr. W. H. Porter and family are spending a week at State Lick Springs.

J. J. Wood of Conway was in town Friday on business.

Miss Bertha Pierson of Kerby Knob, has been visiting friends and relatives here.

U. S. Deputy Marshals, Mullins and Short of Richmond, Ky., were here last week on business.

Allen Wallace of Jellico, Tenn., came last Friday for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wallace.

Misses Eva and Nannie Johnson left Sunday for Cincinnati for a week's visit with relatives there.

Miss Amy Todd, Assistant in the Berea National Bank, has been spending her vacation with friends in Ohio. Miss Etta Lewis is filling her position.

Mrs. Binam Pitts was the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. L. Gabbard a part of last week.

Miss Nell McFerron of Livingston, came Monday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Livengood.

Miss Daisy Spence had a severe attack of appendicitis last week but has partly recovered.

Quite number of young people who live on Center Street enjoyed a hay ride last Saturday night.

Mrs. Mollie Brewer and daughter Effie of Richmond visited with Mrs. Brewer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Spence a part of last week.

Mrs. Spurlock of Paint Lick, was in town Friday to see her daughter, Mrs. U. M. Burgess.

Mr. Tilford Hazelwood has been very low for the past few days and is hardly expected to recover.

Mr. John Dean left Saturday for McKee to act as cashier of the bank there while Mr. Hayes has his vacation.

Dr. and Mrs. Cowley, who expected to leave last Friday for Minnesota, did not go until Tuesday being detained by a slight illness of Dr. Cowley.

Mrs. Florence Ridgway, who has been connected with the college for the past two years, left last week for her home at Highland, O.

Ransom McQuinn is sick this week.

TOWN TAXES DUE:—All tax payers in the town of Berea are hereby notified that taxes for the year 1908 are due and must be paid to me.

W. L. Harrison, Collector.

BEREA FAIR
AUGUST 6-7-8
ALL COME

Ermiston Lewis is out again after a slight illness last week.

Jack Henderson is at home from Morehead, Ky., for a visit with his mother.

Messrs. Jesse Huff and Henry Longfeiner are in Jackson County this week putting on galvanized metal roofing.

Mr. A. W. Stewart was in town Saturday on business.

Dr. Thompson left Wednesday for Lake Galilee Bible Conference, Melvern, Wisconsin, where Rev. Busswell and Prof. and Mrs. Weaver are attending. Then they will go to Green Lake Bible Conference for two weeks, then to Lorain, Ohio August 30. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson will return home early in September.

Mrs. Stanley Frost returned home Tuesday from an extended visit to Berlin and other points in Ohio.

The parties arrested on the Fourth of July for disorderly conduct were tried last Friday and all but one came clear. Mat Young was tried before Judge Gay and was fined \$25 and ten days in jail for carrying concealed, deadly weapons. But the other parties were tried before Justice Wilson and came clear on the plea of not guilty. There is some other trouble in town that seems to be without any power to control it. And that is stock running at large. Mr. W. T. Holloway was fined the lowest amount for allowing his stock to run out in town. The cost was about \$10. Some other parties are subject to a fine if they had anyone to report them, for stock is continually running out in town and nobody seems to think it is their duty to report. Since the responsibility was taken out of the hands of the marshals, the Town Board should appoint someone to see after it as Mr. Gay cannot drop his batons and chase around town making people keep up their stock. Put in a responsible man and see that he enforces the law. The citizens and the law must work together to get the most effective results.

GOOD FARM LAND WANTED. Parties having about 100 acres of good farm land in Madison County or adjoining Bluegrass Counties for lease will do well to address

The Citizen, Berea, Ky.

CHARMING WITHOUT BEAUTY

"It isn't that I am anxious to get married," said the plain young woman "but I do want to be liked and admired; and I am so homely, I've given up trying to please. I am growing pessimistic and I shall be a sour old maid."

Yet, if she would realize the truth, it is in her power to be attractive despite her lack of a classic nose and a cream and rose complexion. Most women over-estimate the power of personal charm. Many women grow discontented and careless because they are plain of face when they have within them, if it were awakened and developed, a power to attract greater than that given by regular features and lovely complexion. Mr. Henry James asserts that one essential aim in educating women should be to teach them tact, which is the true secret of the art of pleasing of which every woman should be mistress. Tact may be cultivated to a degree that means the power to influence men and women irresistibly. The basis of tact is a knowledge of human nature together with the faculty of putting yourself in another's place. Add to these a gracious manner, a well modulated voice and a spirit of kindly toleration and you have tact—a possession which may be attained and which is infinitely more to be desired than beauty.—

Mary E. Bryan, in Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine for June.

U Z P F
Use Zaring's Patent Flour
And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather
Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184 Main Street.
Opposite Citizen Office

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Earl B. Clark of Ohio, writes that he is laying his plans to be back to school this fall.

Blevins F. Allen '05, now cashier of the Bluff City Bank, Tennessee is interesting some young people of East Tennessee in Berea.

J. P. Hutchinson of Virginia, who was in school in 1904 is planning to be back for the Fall term.

John D. Creech, now S. S. missionary for the Presbyterian church in Tennessee, plans to be in Berea to take a college course this year. Mr. Creech graduated from the Normal in 1903.

Wm. Jones of Wilder, who was in Berea in '98 and '05, graduates this week from Louisville Medical College.

There is a fine prospect for a good band this year. Several new men of experience will be here for College work.

President Frost spoke at Chautauqua July 3, on the subject, "Scenes of Lincoln's Boyhood Days." He also preached at Jamestown, New York July 12.

Miss Lillie Moore who has been in Illinois for the past month has returned to take charge of the nursing.

SOME BRYAN RECORDS.

Bryan made 2,100 speeches in his four months' campaign in 1896.

In one day in New York State he made forty-one.

In 1900, in Missouri and Kansas, he spoke from 5 a. m. to midnight, with but little rest during the nineteen hours.

He traveled over 42,000 miles in each campaign, and shook hands with hundreds of thousands of people.

His secret of health—Good food and good rest, no liquor and no tobacco. He never allows himself to get nervous, worried or angry.

MOONSHINE RAID

The United States Marshals arrested James and Hiram Smith near Berea last Thursday for alleged moonshining. The Smith brothers are from Jackson County, and are now in the Richmond jail awaiting trial. They are charged with both making and selling liquor, a double crime either of which is a penitentiary offense.

One of the Smiths has been caught and convicted before for moonshining but the penalty did not seem sufficient to convince him that it is dangerous.

Other warrants have been issued for parties selling whiskey in Berea and adjacent country. Some of these parties have been peddling it along the road, stopping men and canvassing them in open day light with great boldness; open defiance to the law of the state and nation. This is more an act of ignorance than of boldness.

Other warrants have been issued for parties selling whiskey in Berea and adjacent country. Some of these parties have been peddling it along the road, stopping men and canvassing them in open day light with great boldness; open defiance to the law of the state and nation. This is more an act of ignorance than of boldness.

Quite number of young people who live on Center Street enjoyed a hay ride last Saturday night.

Mrs. Mollie Brewer and daughter Effie of Richmond visited with Mrs. Brewer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Spence a part of last week.

Mrs. Spurlock of Paint Lick, was in town Friday to see her daughter, Mrs. U. M. Burgess.

Mr. Tilford Hazelwood has been very low for the past few days and is hardly expected to recover.

Mr. John Dean left Saturday for McKee to act as cashier of the bank there while Mr. Hayes has his vacation.

Dr. and Mrs. Cowley, who expected to leave last Friday for Minnesota, did not go until Tuesday being detained by a slight illness of Dr. Cowley.

Mrs. Florence Ridgway, who has been connected with the college for the past two years, left last week for her home at Highland, O.

Ransom McQuinn is sick this week.

TOWN TAXES DUE:—All tax payers in the town of Berea are hereby notified that taxes for the year 1908 are due and must be paid to me.

W. L. Harrison, Collector.

When you buy from us,
you secure the best goods

Mrs. S. R. Baker

PHONE 123 RICHMOND STREET BEREA KENTUCKY

QUARTERLY REPORT.

Of the Berea Bank and Trust Company at the close of business on the 30th day of June 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$144,203.86
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	5,249.30
Due from National Banks	17,502.35
Due from State Banks and Bankers	None
Due from Trust Companies	None
Two Bank Houses and Lots	18,339.42
Other Real Estate	None
Mortages (Included in Loans)	None
U. S. Bonds	None
Other Stocks and Bonds	None
Currency and Specie	8,975.76
Exchange for Clearings	None
Other Items carried as Cash	95.89
Furniture and Fixtures	6,759.52
Fund to pay Taxes	None
Current Expenses since Jan. 1, 1908	3,005.18
Give description, location, value, and how long owned, all real estate except banking houses and lots, if any owned longer than 5 years, None	None
Interest Paid	1,286.43

205,408.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in, Cash	50,000.00
Surplus Fund	9,211.18
Undivided Profits	5,028.25
Due Depositors as follows, viz.:	
Deposits subject to check (on which interest is not paid)	87,415.89
Deposits subject to check (on which interest is paid)	7,000.00
Demand certificates of deposit (on which interest is paid)	6,000.00
Time certificates of deposit (on which interest is paid)	11,394.35
Savings deposits (on which interest is paid)	25,294.96
Certified checks	137,015.20
Due National Banks	3,955.10
Due State Banks and Bankers	None
Due Trust Companies	None
Cashier's Checks outstanding	198.00
Bills rediscounted	None
Unpaid dividends	None
Taxes due and unpaid	None
Capital Stock not paid	None

205,408.74

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Highest amount of indebtedness of any stockholder, person, company or firm (including in the liability of the company or firm the liability of the individual members thereof) directly or indirectly, if such indebtedness exceeds 20 per cent of capital stock actually paid in, and actual amount of surplus of that bank . . .	12,150.00
How indebtedness stated in above item secured? Mortgage on real estate worth double amount of excess.	
Highest amount of indebtedness of any director or officer, if the amount of such indebtedness exceeds 10 per cent of paid-up capital stock of bank . . .	
How is same secured? Mortgage on real estate worth double amount of excess.</	

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year	\$1.00
Six Months	60
Three Months	30

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not more than three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Five Premiums given for new subscriptions and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions from us. Any one sending us four regular contributions can receive *The Citizen* free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



If the automobilists do not go to Alaska that gasoline cached along the route will do very nicely for Eskimo cocktails.

Word comes from abroad that it costs \$500 to entertain King Edward at a week-end party, but, of course, it's worth it.

Anyway, Prince de Sagan's trip need not be entirely profitless. He has been over quite long enough to write a volume or two on America.

The Philadelphia mint is again running at its full capacity, and most of the firms that are advertising liberally are also making money.

Europe is expecting a large number of summer tourists from America. If prospective tourists can sell their steam yachts and automobiles they may go.

Of course the proposition to establish a target range at the Massachusetts agricultural college has nothing to do with teaching the blades of corn to shoot.

The National Milliner's association at its recent convention had a long discussion on the psychology of hats. It is to be hoped that this will not increase the price.

With a national debt of \$425,000,000, which she is planning to increase, Russia bids fair to have a basis for a national banking system for quite a while to come.

Possibly the California woman who has been asleep seven weeks was overcome by the sight of those spring hats mentioned in street car conversations as "perfect dreams."

A Judge Blackstone has been removed from his high office on grave charges. It is only fair to explain that it is not the Blackstone who wrote the justly famed law books.

If the night riders continue their crusade against the tobacco crop, there will be a decided shortage of the "weed." Then the men of the country will surely bewail the "hard times."

Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt denies it, and Mme. Anna Gould isn't saying much. Nevertheless, the two families continue to furnish most of the provocation for big headlines.

It is very hard on the great American public that the foreign gentlemen will not confide in the said public as to their matrimonial intentions. Their reticence is an unpardonable strain on the American public's nervous system.

Of course it's nobody's business if Mme. Anna Gould wants to take the risk of another matrimonial alliance with the French "nobility." But the things that are nobody's business are often the things that people talk about the most.

Much attention is being paid to the baby in New York which is in contempt of court because it ate up its mother's summons. But judging from the average infantile power of digestion, being in contempt of court was not the worst thing that happened to that baby.

Anna Gould tried her best to make a man of a count and failed. If she wants to take a prince to raise that may be only following out her line of experiments. When she has labored with this dolt at close range her contribution to the literature of sociology should be valuable.

Praise is given to the industry of an author who began at the age of 66 to publish novels, and although he is not yet 70, has given us three exceptionally long books, the shortest of them containing 270,000 words. We should feel like praising him if he had been industrious enough to cut the books down to ordinary length.

The shipping tag was lost from a jug which entered Georgia the other day, relates the Columbus Press-Post. The station agent took it before justice to determine the ownership. The court decided to take the matter under consideration for 25 hours. When the claimants again appeared the judge was so full of the subject that the question of ownership had been self-decided.

Society's Sins

By MRS. STUYVESANT FISH.



HE proper maxim for society should be:

"Anybody who is good enough for me to know is good enough for my guests."

But you don't find it so.

To be rich alone is not enough. Very often to be rich means to possess brains. There are plenty of people who have both brains and money. We must not bar them.

But the time should come when brains will count for more than mere money.

I would have our society made more exclusive, more dignified. I would have it harder to be accepted. I would have it so that just the possession of mere money would mean little without birth, breeding, good manners, intellect. Yet look at the people who do get into society with nothing except money. How few know of the kicks and the insults they have endured just to get in!

I have had things said about me behind my back because I might choose to invite some clever, interesting, brainy people to my house.

"Why does she invite such people?" they say. "And why does she persist in being so original? Why doesn't she ask us?"

As if it were original to invite men and women who have brains to your house dinner. Heaven knows they are scarce enough! Yet some people's idea of society is to hand you the tip of one finger when you are their guest and then make faces at you behind your back.

"Oh, I can't go to Mrs. Jones' house any more. She had Mrs. Snooks there at dinner, you know."

You can hear that any day in society. I have heard it plenty of times. Somebody else don't like Mrs. Snooks, and because she was invited to Mrs. Jones' then everybody who goes to Mrs. Jones' will not be invited to Mrs. Smith's or Mrs. Robinson's. Is that the proper plane for society?

But these very people seem to climb up into society.

Church Aid to Peace

By FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, D.D.

Boston.

Seldom in the history of the Christian church has there been opened to her a more superb opportunity to serve mankind than that now calling her to reinforce and carry forward the movement in the interests of the world's peace. Even should there be among her ministers or her members those still prepared, under certain conditions, to justify war, yet no man fit to be called a Christian can refuse for an instant to admit the obligation we are under to avert the horrors of war, if it be possible, by arbitration. If war must be, let it be only after the last possible means has been exhausted that should have

saved so dread and desolating a calamity.

There are three ways at least in which the churches can add to the power and momentum of the peace movement. First, their ministers and their teachers, with their rare opportunities to reach the generation of today and the generation that shall be tomorrow, can make clear the real meaning and purposes of arbitration.

Second, the churches, through their ministers and teachers, may aid the movement for the world's peace by laying upon the hearts of their people what has been so well called "the moral damage of war." Silence on the part of the church is treason against her Lord, for whatever fine patriotism may have inspired the soldier to maintain his country's cause, no sooner have the opposing forces joined in deadly onslaught than revenge, cruelty, injustice awake to trample beneath their feet every divine and ennobling impulse of the human heart.

Third, the churches can do more than any other forms of organized activity toward advancing the cause of peace and arbitration by an unfailing fidelity to those principles of the Christian faith that should determine the relation every man should sustain towards his neighbor, whether that neighbor live across the street or across the sea, and whether he be white, black, red or yellow. The church can go further than the great Declaration of 1776 that urges upon us "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." She must go further than teach us that we are not worthy the Christian name until "the brotherhood of man" is something more for us than a phrase to juggle with.

Can you imagine any power for peace equal to the Christian church if she were to rise to her high opportunity? Were she true to her holy calling, as true she will yet be, she could outrival all the peace societies of earth in hastening the day when arbitration shall abolish war.

The Man Behind The Bars

By REV. WILLIAM GARDAM,

Detroit.

It is not an uninteresting question to consider the ethical values of the attitude and behavior of the average public towards that very considerable constituency we technically speak of as the criminal portion of the human race. The sense of what another thinks of one's self, what the other expects and looks for, and the social bearing one cultivates each towards the other, has really a vast deal to do with one's own behavior and conduct. Right living is after all mostly a social affair. All of us are good and truthful and sympathetic and law-abiding for the most part in relation to somebody else, or in relation to some standard that considers us as social beings.

These men who get behind the bars and are marked with the prison brand and after a time come forth to the air and sun and freedom of civilization—the problem for them is what to do with the world they again come into and what the world that has branded them shall do with them.

It is just this attitude of civilization towards the fellow who has been behind the bars and has worn the stripes that is of the greatest possible moment to him as he comes forth to a free life.

So long as this attitude is one of anticipation that he will do his worst, in nine cases out of ten he probably will not disappoint this expectation. We are all governed to a degree by what is expected of us, and the man who has been behind the bars is handicapped enormously by the interior sense of degradation and loss of self-respect, and by the feeling also that civilization questions his ability ever to do any better and by the sense also that it universally distrusts him. He has necessarily an enormous fight to make for a new footing and if he succeeds it is certainly not by the grace and favor and generosity of the modern world.

Money Not Brains Is the Ruling Power

SAUL REJECTED BY THE LORD

Sunday School Lesson for July 26, 1908

Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—1 Samuel 15:13-23. MEMORY VERSE, 22.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The Lord our God will we serve, and his will we obey."—Joshua 24:24.

TIME.—About 1879 B. C. (Ussher), about 25 years after Saul began to reign. The Revised Chronology places it later.

PLACE.—Gilead in the Jordan valley. Both rejections were at this place. Saul's capital was Gibeah of Benjamin, five or six miles north of Jerusalem. The religious center was at Shiloh, 18 miles north of Jerusalem.

PERSONS.—Samuel at Ramah, over 80 years of age. Saul holding court at Gibeah, about 50 years old. Jonathan, Saul's son, a young prince, able to go to war.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

In our last lesson we left Saul well established on his throne, with a wise counsellor in Samuel. Several years were spent in organizing the army, arranging the government, in resisting the encroachments of the Philistines, and in various victorious campaigns in self-defense against the surrounding nations. Saul showed himself to be a skillful general, and proved that he had in him the possibilities of a great king. Only the warlike Philistines were able to resist him and his people, and these were very troublesome and oppressive. There are hints of a royal court, and those kingly exactions of which Samuel had forewarned the people (compare 1 Sam. 8:11 with 1 Sam. 14:52).

The Long Waiting.—In their desperate circumstances neither king nor people dared make a move without the sanction of God. Samuel had agreed to come within seven days and offer sacrifices and make known the will of God. Six days had gone, and the seventh day was passing, yet no Samuel appeared.

To a commander like Saul, who saw his army melting away like snow in spring, and knew that the enemy might swoop down upon them at any hour, like the eagle from his eyrie, or the wolf upon the fold; that every moment's delay weakened his own forces and strengthened the enemy—such a delay was almost intolerable. The temptation was very strong to be his own priest, to offer the offerings, contrary to God's law and his agreement with Samuel, and press into action. He yielded to the temptation at the last moment, and offered the burnt offerings.

The Sudden Appearance of Samuel.—The prophet had delayed his coming probably on purpose to test Saul, or he may have been unavoidably detained.

Suddenly he appeared on the scene. Saul had failed in the hour of trial. He did not trust God. He openly before all the people disobeyed a clear commandment of God. Samuel announced the consequences to the king. The kingdom could not continue in his family, nor reach its highest success under him. A portion of his possibilities was lost; only "the second best" remained to him. But he was not deposed; other opportunities were open to him. Possibly he might retrieve what was lost if he would.

A powerful nomadic tribe roaming over southern Palestine and the desert beyond, even as far as Sinai and the Egyptian frontier—the Amalekites—were a continual danger to Israel and to all that Israel stood for in the progress of the world. Descended from Esau's grandson, Amalek, a fierce, untamable race of wanderers, Israel's most harassing and unconquerable enemies, these fierce marauders "constantly hovered on the borders, swelled the Philistine armies, or followed in the rear, like Tartar hordes pillaging and massacring, and as the Israelites had no cavalry, retreated without loss to the security of their deserts."

The Command.—Under Saul, for the first time, the nation was strong enough to assume the aggressive. Samuel brought a commandment of the Lord to Saul that he should utterly destroy them and all their possessions, as one would destroy wild beasts and poisonous serpents, or any robbers that were ruining homes, ravishing wives and daughters, corrupting morals and religion.

Why was this right?

For the same reason that it is right to punish criminals. In all wars, in all punishments of criminals, their wives and their children suffer greatly. It is not the fault of the executors of the law, but the fault of those who break the law, and bring all these sorrows upon their families.

Practical Points.

Personal Thought.—"The battle of life is the battle between self-will and God's will, and that man is placed under serious, and oftentimes hopeless, disability who fails to win the great victory over the self-will in the time of his youth."—Robert Tuck.

The warning from Saul's yielding to two great temptations which assailed with tremendous force the men of the day. (1) Greed, gains obtained by breaking God's law. (2, Because I feared the people and obeyed their voice. As with Saul, so with men of to-day.

A Hypocrite.

Teacher (Just having explained the character of the Pharisee)—And now, Frank, what do we mean by a hypocrite?

Frank—Please, teacher, a man what

says he is what he isn't, but he ain't.

HERE'S FOR HEALTH.

How You Can Obtain Fresh Air While Sleeping.

The accompanying illustrations show the construction of two different devices exhibited by the state of Massachusetts for the purpose of securing fresh air in sleeping rooms. Fig. 1 shows a single bed placed before a window. A light iron frame, Fig. 2, fits over the head of the bed and within the window frame. This frame is covered with cotton cloth. After one is snugly tucked in bed under this shield, with the loose cloth at the end and side tucked in about him, he can raise the sash and be practically out of doors, though his body will be in a warm room, says the Country Gentleman. In cold weather the head should of course, be protected by a warm cap, and if the window is on the "weather" side of the house it will be well to place an awning on the outside of the window as one does to keep out the sun's rays in the summer. This frame, as shown in Fig. 2, can be fastened to the inside of the window frame by screw-eyes and hooks. A square frame, Fig. 3, can be made from laths, which would answer much the same purpose, and be easier to cover as the cloth could be tacked on.

Another device is shown in Fig. 4. Here the single bed has the head ex-

BOYS AND GIRLS

WILL PROVE HANDY.

A Good Home-Made Dropper Cork for a Bottle.

Almost every home has some bottles containing different liquids and as only

a few drops of some liquids are required at a time, a dropper bottle becomes necessary. A dropper cork can be supplied to any bottle by burning a hole through a good new cork and inserting the glass of a fountain pen filler, allowing the small end to protrude about one-half inch from the top of the cork. The lower end will then extend down into the neck of the bottle about two inches below the bottom of the cork. The bottle is used in the same way as a pepper sauce bottle, says the Keystone. The glass tube has sufficient length so that when the drop reaches the bottom of the tube the air pressure has become great enough, combined with the capillary attraction of the tube, to sustain the drop in the tube, thereby preventing any escaping of the fumes.

I DON'T CARE!

Mother Succeeds in Curing Her Boy of a Bad Habit.

Charlie was a little boy who always said "I don't care!" no matter what was said to him. For instance, his mother remarked at the table: "You can't have any more cake. It will make you sick."

"I don't care!" said Charlie. "I'll get well again."

Sister says: "Please show me how to do this example, I can't do it."

"I don't care!" says Charlie. "Find out for yourself, and you'll know how next time."

"Don't you see your aunt is standing? Get up, Charlie, and give her your chair."

"I don't care! There are other chairs in the room for her to sit on."

"Come play with the baby; he is crying for you."

"I don't care! Let him amuse himself. Mother said it was wicked for me to frighten the birds, but I don't care. My cousin beat me running down hill, but I don't care. I'm at the foot of the class, but I don't care. I missed in all my lessons to-day, but I don't care."

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

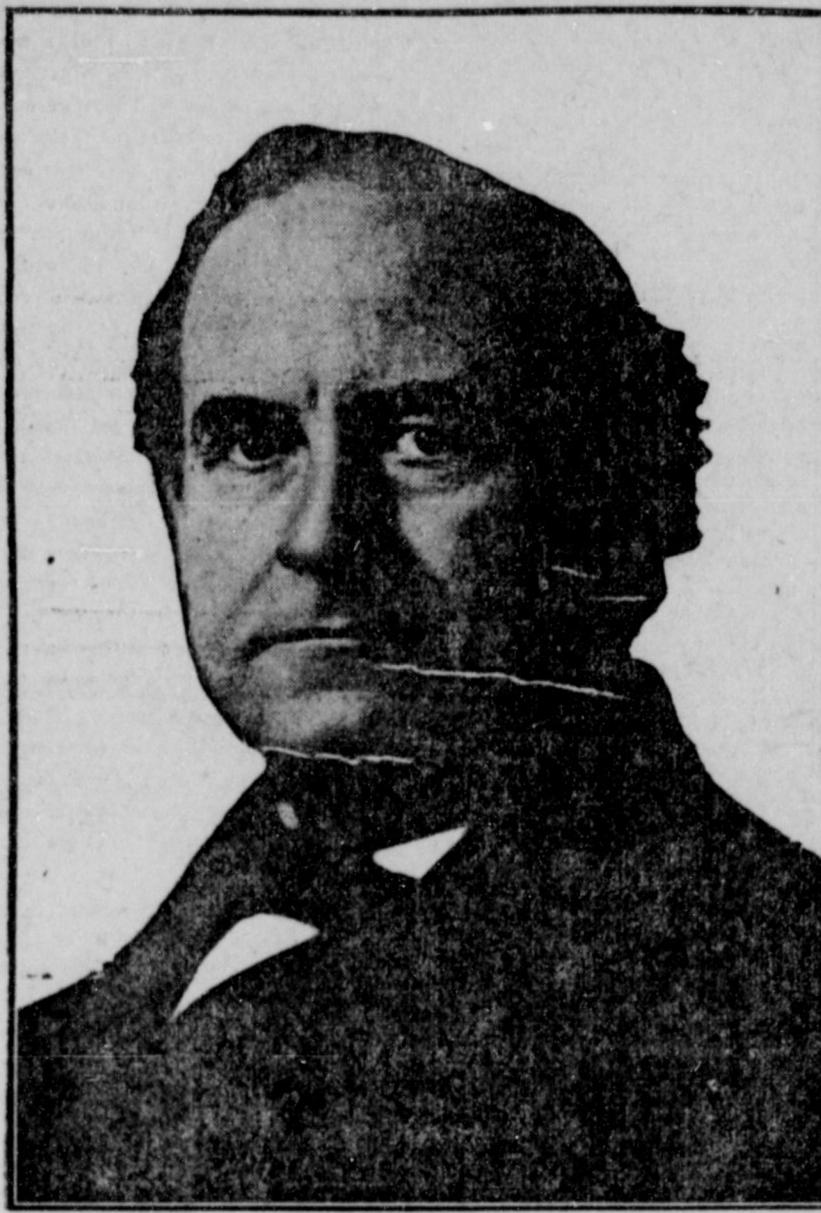


Photo by Moffett Studio, Chicago.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN AND JOHN WORTH KERN

Democratic National Convention at Denver Makes Its Choice of the Party's Standard Bearers During the Coming Campaign.

Denver, Col.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska is the nominee of the Democratic party for president for the third time. The Denver convention put him at the head of the ticket about three o'clock Friday morning, the first ballot giving him 892½ votes, to 46 for Johnson and 59½ for Gray. The nomination was made unanimous. The vote by states follows:

	Bryan	Johnson	Gray
Alemania	22	8	—
Arkansas	8	—	—
California	20	—	—
Colorado	10	—	—
Connecticut	9	5	—
Delaware	—	—	6
Florida	10	—	—
Georgia	4	2	20
Idaho	6	—	—
Illinois	54	—	—
Indiana	20	—	—
Iowa	26	—	—
Kansas	20	—	—
Kentucky	26	—	—
Louisiana	18	—	—
Maine	*10	1	—
Maryland	7	9	—
Massachusetts	32	—	—
Michigan	28	—	—
Minnesota	22	—	—
Mississippi	20	—	—
Missouri	36	—	—
Montana	6	—	—
Nebraska	16	—	—
Nevada	6	—	—
New Hampshire	7	1	—
New Jersey	—	24	—
New York	78	—	—
North Carolina	21	—	—
North Dakota	8	—	—
Ohio	43	—	—
Oklahoma	18	—	—
Oregon	8	—	—
Pennsylvania	49 1-2	3	9 1-2
Rhode Island	—	—	—
South Carolina	18	3	—
South Dakota	8	—	—
Tennessee	24	—	—
Texas	36	—	—
Utah	6	—	—
Vermont	8	—	—
Virginia	24	—	—
Washington	10	—	—
West Virginia	14	—	—
Wisconsin	26	—	—
Wyoming	6	—	—
Alaska	6	—	—
Arizona	6	—	—
District Columbia	6	—	—
Hawaii	6	—	—
New Mexico	6	—	—
Puerto Rico	6	—	—
Total	892 1-2	46	59 1-2
*One not voting.			

Clock is Stopped.

Leading up to the nomination were hours that began with picturesque enthusiasm, which grew into uncontrollable disorder. The nominating speeches were made amid scenes akin to panic at certain stages.

At 12 o'clock midnight the convention clock was stopped, so that constructively the nomination of Bryan would take place at Thursday's session of the convention. Will the Friday hoodoo be overcome by this technical evasion? Is a question that was in the minds of enthusiastic Bryan Democrats, as they wended their way from the convention hall in the early morning hours.

Wild Scene of Confusion.

A wilder demonstration than that over the first mention of Bryan's name on Wednesday followed the concluding word of the speech of Ignatius J. Dunn of Nebraska, which formally presented the name of Democracy's champion to the convention.

An hour and seven minutes, against the one hour and 28 minutes of the day before, marked the cheering and tumult, but the densely, overcrowded auditorium made the confusion worse confounded.

Nobody had any respect for the rights of anybody else. Everybody was there to see the spectacle, if not to take part in it, and those not able

to look out for themselves were trampled upon.

Johnson and Gray Named.

Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota and Judge George Gray of Delaware were placed in nomination along with Bryan. Small as was the following of either, in comparison with that of the Nebraskan, the scenes of confusion, owing to the uncontrollable size of the crowd, were approximately great.

Gov. Johnson was placed in nomination by Winfield Scott Hammond of Minnesota, Connecticut yielding to the gothic state.

Judge Gray's name was presented by Irving F. Handy of Delaware. Mr. Handy felt how sadly he was in the minority when, after he had talked awhile, the crowd attempted to choke him off.

Seconding Speeches.

Seconding speeches for Bryan were made by Senator Gearin of Oregon, Gov. Glenn of South Carolina, and Gov. Claude Swanson of Virginia. Gov. Glenn's speech created much excitement, being devoted largely to a defense of Bryan against attacks branding him as a Socialist. At the conclusion of his remarks, which were not in accord with the spirit of the convention, Permanent Chairman Clayton, who at the day session has superseded Temporary Chairman Bell as wielder of the gavel, exclaimed that William Jennings Bryan needed no defenders, and elicited tremendous applause.

The opening session lasted three hours and brought about the completion of the permanent organization of the convention, with the resounding address of Congressman Clayton of Alabama, permanent chairman of the convention. When the session opened at night, every formality of organization had been accomplished and the decks were clear for the supreme work of adopting the platform and naming the candidates.

Clayton Delivers His Address.

The scenes within the convention amphitheater repeated those of previous days in the magnitude of the gathering and the eager enthusiasm of the throngs. There were frequent demonstrations as the names of party idols or Jeffersonian principles were pronounced, but there was no repetition during the early session of the tumultuous record-breaking demonstration of Wednesday.

The Address of the Permanent Chairman.

The address of the permanent chairman, Mr. Clayton, proved to be a caustic arraignment of the failure of Roosevelt policies, and an enunciation of Democratic doctrine. The ringing voice of the orator and the emphasis of his gestures stirred the listening thousands to frequent demonstrations of enthusiastic approval.

At 2:30 o'clock the platform com-

mittee was not yet prepared to report,

and the convention took a recess until evening, so that all remaining differ-

ences of detail on the platform could

be reconciled and the document be

ready for adoption and the presidential nomina-

tion be reached before the adjournment of the night session.

A small American flag had been

placed on every delegate's chair prior to the beginning of the evening session. This was the unmistakable evidence of the nominating session of the convention and increased the interest of the spectators, who early made a rush for the galleries, filling them to overflowing.

At seven o'clock there were few of the delegates in their places. They had lingered long at dinner, the slow-dying twilight of the Colorado evenings proving deceptive as to the hour.

Rumors of another delay in receiving the report of the platform committee filled the air as the delegates assembled, and they prepared for another probable session of convention oratory before the important business of the session could be reached. The wait for the rap of Chairman Clayton's gavel was robbed of much of its tediousness through the efforts of the quartette, whose members sang popular songs and concert numbers at frequent intervals.

Every One Has a Flag.

At 7:15 the galleries were completely filled, and the majority of the delegates were in their seats, but the officers of the convention were still waiting for the report of the committee on resolutions. The band in the gallery worked with great industry, and when it struck up "Dixie" the demonstration that followed gave a glimpse of the scenes certain to occur later in the night. The delegates, as the first notes of the old war song floated out, sprang up and waved their flags. It was instantly shown that the galleries, too, had been provided with them and in an instant the convention hall was a tossing sea of fluttering flags.

It was 7:50 o'clock when Chairman Clayton began to rap for order, which he secured within the minute. Pending the report of the committee of inquiry, Thomas P. Ball of Texas was invited to address the convention. After his speech came talks by Senator Grady of New York, Judge Wade of Iowa and Champ Clark of Missouri. Mr. Clark concluded with a tribute to Mr. Bryan as "the greatest living American."

The secretary will now proceed to call the roll of states for nominations for the office of president of the United States," shouted Chairman Clayton. "Alabama," called the clerk. The chairman of that delegation arose and was recognized.

"Knowing that Nebraska will make no mistake in nominating the right man," he said, "Alabama yields to Nebraska."

"I. D. Dunn of Omaha will speak for the Nebraska delegation," announced the chairman of that state, while the cheering which followed the first statement from Alabama continued unabated.

Dunn Nominates Bryan.

Mr. Dunn, who was to make that speech of the convention in which the greatest interest was felt by the delegates and the spectators, is scarcely of middle age. His clean-cut, determined-looking, clean-shaven face is surrounded by dark brown hair, which owing to the emphatic manner in which he emphasized his speech with his head, was soon touching the center of his forehead. He spoke clearly and with a pleasing manner of delivery.

As Mr. Dunn proceeded, almost every allusion he made to the character of Mr. Bryan was enthusiastically applauded, although he had not yet mentioned the name of the Nebraska candidate.

When Mr. Dunn declared that his candidate was the choice of the militant Democracy of the country the convention broke in with wild cheers. The ever ready flags were tossed aloft and a roar of applause swept through the hall.

Big Demonstration Starts.

Mr. Dunn brought out the name of "William Jennings Bryan" with intense dramatic force, and the response from the great throng was electric. The delegates sprang up, the galleries followed suit, and the demonstration was under way in a manner that promised to rival Wednesday's exhibition of enthusiasm.

A few moments after the cheering began an immense oil painting of Mr. Bryan was lowered from behind a monster American shield which had reposed over the chairman's desk ever

JOHN WORTH KERN.



Copyright by Waldon Fawcett.

since the convention began. The appearance of the picture raised the pitch of the outburst, and the enthusiasm was still intense when the convention adjourned until 1 o'clock Friday afternoon.

KERN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Convention Names Indiana Man as Running Mate for Bryan.

Denver, Colo.—At one o'clock Friday afternoon, the hour to which the convention had adjourned, not one-fourth of the delegates were in their seats, and they were coming slowly into the hall. The heat was even greater than on Thursday and the temperature inside the hall was high and uncomfortable. The public, however, seemed to have as much interest as ever in the convention, and the galleries were packed long before any considerable number of delegates had arrived.

The convention was called to order at 1:40.

The nomination of a candidate for vice-president was the only business before the convention. J. J. Walsh presented the name of Archibald McNeill of Connecticut. Gov. Thomas of Colorado named Charles A. Towne of New York. Thomas R. Marshall urged the claims of John W. Kern of Indiana, and the convention cheered the presentation of the name of the Hoosier statesman.

Gov. Folk of Missouri seconded the nomination of Mr. Kern.

Gov. Hill of Georgia put in nomination Clark Howell.

Hill of Georgia withdrew Howell's name and seconded the nomination of Mr. Kern.

Charles A. Towne also withdrew from the contest, and urged his friends to unite on Kern.

The withdrawals increased the vigor of the demonstrations in favor of Kern, and on the motion that he be nominated by acclamation, which was carried, the cheering resembled closer the enthusiasm which had been evinced at the nomination of Mr. Bryan the day before.

Wearied by the two tumultuous sessions, the delegates left the convention hall and the great gathering was at an end.

Sketch of Kern's Career.

John Worth Kern was born in Howard county, Indiana, December 20, 1849. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1869 at the age of 20 years, with the degree of doctor of laws.

His first official position which brought him into the public eye was when fulfilling his duties as a reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, which office he held from 1885 to 1889. For four years—1892 to 1896—he was a state senator. He became city attorney of Indianapolis in 1897, and held that office for four years. A year before he gave up the office he ran for the gubernatorial chair in Indiana, and was beaten. Four years later—in 1904—he also tried for the governorship on the Democratic ticket, and was again defeated. Later he received the complimentary vote of the party for United States senator.

WOULD ACCEPT BUT ONE TERM.

Mr. Bryan Asserts He Would Never Be Candidate for Re-Election.

Fairview, Lincoln.—The following statement was made by William Jennings Bryan when he received an announcement of his nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party for president:

"The honor is the highest official possession in the world, and no one occupying it can afford to have his views upon public questions biased by personal ambition. Recognizing his responsibility to God and his obligation to his countrymen, he should enter upon the discharge of his duties with singleness of purpose. Believing that one can best do this when he is not planning for a second term, I announce now, as I have on former occasions, that if elected I shall not be a candidate for re-election.

"This is a nomination as purely from the people as can be, and if elected, my obligation will be as purely to the people. I appreciate the honor the more because it came not from one person or a few persons, but from the rank and file, acting freely and without compulsion."

Big Demonstration Starts.

Mr. Dunn brought out the name of "William Jennings Bryan" with intense dramatic force, and the response from the great throng was electric. The delegates sprang up, the galleries followed suit, and the demonstration was under way in a manner that promised to rival Wednesday's exhibition of enthusiasm.

A few moments after the cheering began an immense oil painting of Mr. Bryan was lowered from behind a monster American shield which had reposed over the chairman's desk ever

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

ORDERED SOLD.

New Franchise For Electric Lighting and Power At Lexington.

Lexington, Ky.—Agitation against high rates for electric lighting and power resulted in the passage by general council of an ordinance for sale of a franchise for new company.

The ordinance provides that the maximum rate for lighting shall be 15 cents per 1,000 watts; that the life of the franchise shall be 20 years; that the plant shall not be sold to a competitive company, and that the Lexington Railway Co., which now has a monopoly here, shall not be a bidder.

Col. John R. Allen stated that a company, largely of local men and ample capital, is to be formed and will bid for the franchise. It is required that work on the plant begin not later than January, 1909.

TEAM CLOSED

That Will Represent Blue Grass Troops at National Rifle Shoot.

Frankfort, Ky.—The team that will represent Kentucky at the national shoot at Camp Perry was announced by Adj't Gen. Johnston. The team is composed of 12 men and 3 alternates.

The members are: Capt. Feilis Kerick, Louisville; Sgt. Wiley S. Morris, McWhorter; Capt. A. M. Moffett, Louisville; Capt. Jackson Morris, Frankfort; Sgt. Walter Jackson, Barboursville; Lieut. W. H. Meadows, Lieut. Selby Sale, Louisville; Sgt. J. W. Wilson, Lieut. N. J. Wilburn, Middleboro; Custer Bailey, Pineville; W. H. Ratcliffe, Capt. J. R. Sims, Lexington; Capt. R. N. Krieger, Louisville; James E. Price, Lieut. G. C. Bailey, Pineville.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is set for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNVILLE

Anville, July 12.—Miss Cora Amy, post mistress of Maulden, was here yesterday and to-day visiting friends.—Messrs. L. W. Webb, R. A. Johnson, Roy Rader and Leonard Medlock will begin their schools tomorrow.—Sunday School was re-organized here to-day with about sixty present. We hope everybody that attends will be greatly benefitted.—Misses Pearl Goodman of Welchburg, and Georgia Amyx of McKee, were here the first of the week visiting friends and relatives.—Mr. Albert S. Johnson who has served two years in the army in the Philippine Islands got in home last Friday. Everyone was glad to see him return.—Frank King and wife left for Leslie County last Wednesday where Mr. King is engaged in the timber business. We are sorry to give them up.—Mr. Ike Bishop of Clay County is here to see his sister, Mrs. Andrew Gabbard.—Rev. Able Gabbard filled his regular appointment here yesterday and to-day at the Baptist church.—Miss Maggie Bowling of Terrells Creek, attended church here to-day.—Crops are needing rain in this part badly at present.

HUBLEY

Hubley, July 8.—Most everybody is thru working their corn.—We have been having lots of rain this week.—School began at this place Monday with Mr. Jake Isaacs as teacher.—Grandpa Gabbard is reported very poorly.—Several from this place attended church at Burch Lick Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Louise Gabbard, Mrs. Letha Gabbard and Mrs. L. J. Cole went to the Hamilton graveyard Sunday.—Sunday School at this place was organized Sunday with Mr. Jake Gabbard as superintendent.—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley moved Tuesday near the Indian Creek school house.

TYNER

Tyner, June 1.—Crops look very bad here.—G. W. Miller is teaching a Sunday School at this place and is having fine success.—Jacob Miller is visiting his daughter, Fannie Mayes at Benge.—Mrs. Lucy Ward of London, visited her aunt Betty Miller and had a nice time.—J. C. Miller is a candidate for Assessor and wants all the voters of Jackson to vote for him. He is crippled and needs the office.

Mc KEE

McKee, July 14.—The drouth still continues here. Gardens especially are needing rain badly.—J. R. Hays and R. M. Bradshaw left yesterday for an extended trip to Cincinnati and other places of interest.—Andrew Short is putting a new coat of paint on the McKee Hotel for Dr. W. T. Amyx.—Prof. Raine of Berea delivered a very interesting lecture on "That Boy" in the court room last Thursday evening. Mr. Clark also of Berea, spoke on the importance of agricultural training for boys.—We are informed that a little girl about eight years old, belonging to Mr. John Reece, while out picking huckleberries in Wild Dog neighborhood, was bitten by a rattle snake and died before they could get her home.—Mrs. James Reynolds and others who were out near here gathering huckleberries came across a large rattler, but fortunately they discovered it in time to prevent its doing any harm.—One of James Robins' little children is very low with cholera morbus.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

LIVINGSTON

Livingston, July 7.—We are having plenty of rain at present.—Blackberry picking occupies several people at present.—The Livingston base ball team is kept very busy practising to keep the adjoining teams held down and is having good success.—G. D. Cook, an old employee of the L. & N. R. lost his job over letting the boiler burn.—Mrs. Bowman, H. W. Bowman's mother, is very ill just now.—While working on the section at south-end Livingston, Ed Woodall was struck by a freight and seriously injured.—The Fourth was a dry one, nothing doing except trap shooting.—H. W. Bowman ran a narrow risk of his life while setting head blocks at his mill. The carriage ran over the shed a distance of eighteen feet. He says he jumped just in time to prevent his being crushed by the carriage.—The Livingston Lumber Co. is expected to go to work soon, cutting lumber, as they have plenty of it to do.—G. W. Johnson of Peoples, was visiting relatives here during the Fourth.—J. F. Dees and Mary Seaborn were visiting relatives at Peoples last week.

Mt. Sterling or the 4th.—Jas Johnson has rented near Ford for the next year.

CLAY COUNTY.

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, July 10.—We are having plenty of rain in this part of the country.—Miss Lottie Glen who has been staying at Booneville, has come home.—Mr. W. R. Boggs organized two Sunday Schools last Sunday, one at Union church and the other at Bingham's Chapel.—Ben Stapleton visited his uncle Joe Shelton in Rockcastle County last week.—The correspondent of Island City has purchased the entire gas factory of St. John, McCarl and Co. and will run the business himself.—W. N. Burch visited the institute at Booneville this week.—Webb and Roach, insurance agents of Manchester passed thru here to-day from Booneville.—Drummer Isaac of Jackson County, passed thru here Wednesday.—Mrs. Susie Morgan and daughter, Martha, went to Booneville Thursday.—J. H. Edwards and family of Gray Hawk, have been visiting relatives in Clay and Owlsley Counties this week.—G. W. Hunter has quit the stave and lumber company at Chestnutburg and returned to his farm.—Mrs. Rachel Campbell of Heidleburg is visiting friends and relatives of this place, this week.—Regular meeting services at Corinth next Saturday and Sunday.—The teachers' institute of Clay County will convene August 31.—The Cradlebow school commenced Monday, July 6.

WHITLEY COUNTY

CORBIN

Corbin, July 13.—Rev. H. F. Dunagan returned home last Tuesday from a long visit thru Jackson, Breathitt and Wolfe Counties. We were glad to see him as he had been gone so long.—Willie Dunagan has got about well over his hit in the face last week.—Mr. F. H. Parsons of Winchester visited friends in Lafollette, Tenn., the latter part of last week.—Laura Wilder and a host of friends went to Grays Saturday last and reported a fine time.—Mrs. S. L. Chestnut visited her mother in Laurel County last week.—Berry picking is all the go in our county. Berries are 25 cents a gallon and can't hardly get them at that.—Rev. H. F. Dunagan and Rev. Charles Parsons went to Pine Woods Saturday to hold a meeting.—Corn crops are looking fine since the rain. Farmers say they will have good crops yet.—Robert and Frank Parsons have gone home to stay a few days while they have no brick work to do.—J. E. Mitchell of Orr City, a dry goods merchant is going out of business and is closing out his goods under cost.—Mrs. S. A. Wilder has been having some repairing done on her house and chimneys this week. Her house caught on fire from the stove Friday but did no damage.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

CORTLAND

Cortland, Ky., July 11, 1908. The Citizen, Berea, Ky.

My dear friends:

I wonder if you will give a little space for a few lines concerning the Fourth of July celebration at Cortland, Kentucky.

Prof. Raine and Mr. Clark arrived here Friday evening completing a ride of seventy miles to attend and speak at our celebration.

We, the people of Upper Buffalo, Owsley County, count ourselves highly honored and favored by having with us Prof. Raine, Francis Clark and William Adams.

The Fourth dawned with a dark and dismal frown upon her brow, but undaunted by the foreboding appearance of the day, the people began to arrive very early, bringing with them, beautiful baskets laden with "chicken and other vegetables."

Because of the rain that fell on Friday and during the night we were unable to have the speaking on the beautifully shaded hill and so had it in the church.

About ten o'clock Prof. Raine began his address and for nearly two hours spoke to the audience in a way which they have rarely if ever been privileged to hear. The subject of his address being, "Education," ending with a very strong appeal to the people.

At the close of Prof. Raine's address we had dinner served under the shade of the trees and everyone seemed to get all their wants demanded.

At one o'clock Mr. Adams gave a short and spirited address followed by Mr. Clark who made good use of the opportunity by speaking to the farmers along the line of agriculture.

The three speakers won a warm place in the hearts of the people and hope that they will be with us the next Fourth of July.

The crowning event came on Sunday when Prof. Raine preached a sermon on "The Vine and the

Branches" to a very attentive congregation. The power of God was present, moving the hearts of the people. Two young men began the Christian life and others were moved. We hope the work will go on.

We are very thankful and feel very much indebted to President Frost for sending us Prof. Raine and Mr. Clark.

A. M. Ross.

HAMILTON, O. LETTER

Hamilton, July 13.—The Salvation Army gave an outing Sunday for the poor of Hamilton at Woodsdale Island Park.—The Board of Education has decided to place automatic fire gauge and safety doors in all the public school buildings of the city.—According to the report filed with the Auditor of the State, Butler County has 167 saloons this year, a loss of eighty from the previous year.—The Alumni of the Ohio State University held an outing at Woodsdale Island Park Saturday.—The mid-summer rally of the Christian Endeavor Union of Hamilton was held in Lindenwald Park Sunday afternoon. The Rev. D. A. Poling of Columbus, Ohio State field secretary, delivered an address.—Mayor Straub tried several cases Friday, growing out of trouble at the Champion Coated Paper Co.'s mills because of the strike of the paper-makers. Three men charged with assault were each held to the grand jury under \$200 bond. Joe Campbell charged with carrying concealed weapons. Ed Rust charged with threatening to shoot, waived examination and were held to the grand jury under a \$200 bond.—The Anti-Saloon League held a series of meetings in Hamilton Saturday night and Sunday. G. W. Crabbe and B. R. Miller addressed an open meeting at Second and High streets Saturday night and on Sunday morning and evening there were addressers by members of the league in the various churches represented in the Ministerial Alliance.—There was a mass meeting in the First Baptist church Sunday afternoon. Among the speakers were, C. W. Howe and C. W. Eldridge of Cincinnati and F. M. Hare of Washington, D. C.

AN EXPLANATION

There appeared last week in The Citizen an article which many of our readers thought approved the smoking of tobacco. A word of explanation about it is worth while. The article was not prepared by The Citizen but by a news syndicate in Cincinnati, and we did not know that it would be printed till it was too late to get something else. However, The Citizen always wishes to present the facts on both sides of every question, so that its readers will have a chance of making a fair comparison and choosing for themselves, and we are therefore not particularly sorry that the article was printed.

However, the article deserves a word of comment. In it the writer says simply that tobacco, when there is not too much used, is harmless or even helpful to some people.

This is a question about which the editor cannot speak, not being a doctor, but it is certain that it is only one of many points to be considered. The writer did not take up either the question of the expense or the filthiness of the tobacco habit, and he said nothing about the dangers of becoming a slave to an appetite which may grow on one to such an extent that even according to his own belief it would become harmful. All these things need to be considered, and

The Citizen is glad to have a chance to give a few words spoken by Andrew Carnegie—the second richest man on earth, on the subject.

Mr. Carnegie recently was speaking to young men, and had discussed the evils of liquor. Then he took up tobacco and declared that what was said of liquor could be said of tobacco.

It could do them no good. That it did many harm went without saying. It was not long ago considered a nice habit for a gentleman.

He had always admired the young lady who, when asked if she disliked gentlemen to smoke in her presence,

replied that she didn't know, no gentleman had ever tried. He knew that he spoke in this case to a host of sinners.

Probably very few in this audience were saints in this respect, as in this particular he happened to be a perfect saint it was embarrassing to preach.

There were many here among the older men he doubted not, who wished they had not become slaves to the habit in their youth.

He had known some instances where men were able to conquer the habit, but it was a severe trial. Smoking tobacco would do them no good, while it might become a habit which would enslave them.

Why should they run that risk? In youth it was easy to abstain, but the appetite once formed, it was not easy to break their chains. To young men having their living to make he ventured to sug-

gest that it was also an expensive habit. Not seldom he believed, the sum spent by a young man upon tobacco, if saved for twenty years at 5 per cent compound interest, would give him a very nice nest egg in the bank—perhaps justifying him, if they added the liquor account, in asking the angel he admired to take him in charge. The principal point that could be urged against tobacco was that it had injured, and was injuring many of their fellows from excessive use. Like most bad and seductive things the line between use and abuse could rarely be maintained, and he said therefore, about tobacco as he did about alcohol, there was danger in it—why not insure themselves?

Life was a game which required them to equip themselves with every possible advantage to play it from scratch, and to strip themselves of every impediment that might hamper them in the race. There was no use in taking chances by becoming handicapped by either the alcohol or tobacco habit.

YAQUI DANCE

Thursday evening, June 11 of the current year, the authorities at the Indian (Pima) Training School at Sacaton, Arizona, graduated a small group of boys and girls with appropriate Commencement exercises. The Indians on the Reservation—Pimas mostly and a few Papagos and Yaquis—likewise celebrated the event (at any rate they celebrated something) with dancing, firecrackers, barbecue, serenade, much rejoicing and "heup-much pow-wowing."

Imagine a clear and cloudless night, over which the moon, almost full, reigned supremely. On all sides the glitter and glisten of the sand and darker hues of mesquite, pale verde and weeds that inhabit the desert. Near by "Satan" raised proud head, and altho at least ten miles distant on a direct line looked not more than a mile and a half away. Far away on the horizon the Maricopa Mountains, thirty miles of purest air, stood out a trifle indistinctly. The air was cool. All in all, a typical Arizona night.

From a distance there arose a disordered babel of sounds—the steady pound, pound, pound of a stick upon basketworks; the gasps of several ancient musical instruments, apparently in the throes of a last and final death rattle; the occasional bang of a "cracker;" the intermittent, chorused "ya hoo ya" of excited bucks; and, as I came closer, the musical rattle of many spurs, the champing of a hundred horses, the monotonous singing and the undertone of much conversation in the Pima dialect.

Three centers of interest called for attention: the barbecue, the Pima singing and the Yaqui dance. Over fires in holes in the earth were laid the iron bars of a harrow and upon these bars large chunks of meat were sizzling, while, over all in the red glare of the hot coals, presided a massive Indian, armed with a pitchfork, which instrument he used now and then to move the meat or perchance to poke the fire, as the fancy struck him. For I deem that it was mere fancy that moved him. From this meat there arose a savory odor, which ascended unto the skies, commingled with the less savory but less penetrating odor of much Indian. Such was the barbecue.

To one side was the Pima singing. A group of perhaps twenty or thirty young and old bucks on slender, nervous Indian ponies were grouped about a space of approximately twenty feet in diameter. This ring was penetrated at the imminent risk of being kicked violently into eternity by the vicious ponies who seemed to find little cause for peace in the surrounding situation; another ring of spectators, standing, were found inside the mounted ring.

On the ground at their feet sat an oldish Indian, equipped with a stick with which he kept beating a number of basketworks spread on the ground in front of him. His total outfit of clothes consisted of a pair of overall pants and an old black shirt, and as we watched him I recalled the remark of a friend about him to me during the school exercises that "there was a typical old buck of the original, barbaric type." And, verily, he was that. He had an immense frame, his cheek bones were exceptionally

high and a more savagely Indian expression upon his face I have never seen elsewhere. At his side were several old squaws. They were all singing with monotonous voice. All Indian singing that I have ever heard appears to be merely an endless repetition as was this. Some of the whites were curious as to what he was singing of, and one of the young men, an interpreter, told the teachers that he was singing of the birds and flowers, and heaven preserve us, of how nice it was to get drunk. At intervals, when the mounted bucks were pleased or displeased they rattled their spurs, "Ya-hood" with staccato shouts and beat their ponies with the end of the coil of rope which hung upon each saddle pommel. A few moments of this suffices any civilized being; there is too much tameness.

Another circle, much the same, but fewer horses, contained the musical instruments and an old Yaqui, a belt of bells around his waist, his ankles and wrists covered with jingling bells and beads, who was jiggling up and down, around and around, in a space about six or eight feet in diameter. After the ring of Indians had been pierced, we saw the musical instruments, which turned out to be a disreputable fiddle of doubtful origin and a harp-like affair of even more antiquated pattern, either or both of which I would not hesitate to ascribe to someone as far back in history as the venerable old gent who built the Ark in days gone by. The old Yaqui kept up his dancing, or, more properly, jiggling, muttering to himself all the while. Sometimes he would kneel and beat his hands upon his breast, but most of his dancing consisted in a sort of jig to the tune of the fore-said musical torture. As before, the spectators joined in, maybe on the chorus, or whatever they call it, as the spirit moved them. It developed later thru the kindness of a young Indian boy who spoke good English that the old chap who was conducting the obsequies, for judged from the infernal and enthusiastic racket, that they were burying someone with high honors, not being a Pima, did not speak the Pima dialect well, and they were laughing derisively at his broken singing. The "yahooing" appears to be calls for a "waterman" to sprinkle the dust before dancing.

It seems that the Yaqui Indians have almost uniformly adopted the Catholic faith, and that, with its mysticism and its formalism, together with the fact that the Yaquis as a whole are either more barbarous or more civilized than the surrounding Indians (I cannot say which and it matters little at any rate) makes better dancers of them. However that may be, the Yaquis are always in demand for dancing, as the Pimas, for some reason, do not dance well.

I left this joyful gathering about eleven p. m. and repaired to my room. As I listened to the rapid-fire hammer of the Pima ponies' feet upon the nearby Reservation road, I knew that I had learned one thing, viz.: it takes little to amuse the average Indian. Any of the Berea ghost dances of former years, when that institution was in its palmer days, to my mind, would have excelled for sixteen carat excitement the monotonous shouting and dancing of the Indians threefold. However I am told that the doings of that night were tame compared to the semi-religious and ceremonial dances which periodically take place.

But in one particular, the white, pale-face and the copper-skinned Indian are much akin. An all night celebration leaves a vast number of those on the following morning who have a decided coffee-colored flavor in their mouths, and are to sleepy to really transact any business. The number of sleepy bucks and squaws the day after a pow-wow of this character is exceptionally exasperating when one wants to talk—usually bartering and dickering for baskets and trinkets with them. Such is life in Arizona. This world, then Arizona, then the fireworks. It was 110 F. in the shade June 13.

Claud DeBaun.

Trouble that might break us may be made to make us.

Nagging people are always praying for peace in glory.